The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

Reinforcement of Fort Sumter by the Brooklyn.

Rumored Attack by South Carolina Troops.

The Object of Col. Hayne's Mission Explained.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE BY THE SECESSIONISTS.

Seizure of the Mint and Custom-House at New-Orleans.

The Appropriation of a Large Amount of Money.

ASSEMBLING OF THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Passage of the $25,000,000 Loan Bill In the House.

Highly Important News from the Home Squadron.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 3.

FORT SUMTER REINFORCED.

I have information which, though not official, leaves very little doubt on my mind that *Fort Sumter has actually been reinforced*, in spite of the vigilance of the Charleston volunteers. I think it will turn out that the steamer *Brooklyn* took some three hundred soldiers and ten or twelve officers to the entrance of Charleston harbor, and that in the night time they rowed in small boats, with muffled oars, past the batteries on Morris Island and Fort Moultrie, and are now inside of Fort Sumter.

You may remember that the people of Charleston were greatly excited a fortnight since, by the report that a war steamer, supposed to be the *Brooklyn*, was lying off the harbor; but as nothing was heard of her, it was supposed she had proceeded to Fort Pickens. There was a story also of small boats having been seen in the neighborhood of Fort Sumter, and it was sagaciously supposed they were sent out to examine the batteries on Morris Island.

RUMORS OF WAR.

There is a current rumor about town, to-night, that an attack has been made on Fort Sumter. No dispatches have been received for three days past by the War Department from Maj. ANDERSON, and this, just after the report which I sent you a few evenings since of an intention to attack the fort on the part of the State troops, seems to give strong grounds for the fears entertained here to-night. If true, this move is made to prevent the possibility of the Convention, which meets to-morrow, or Congress taking any further steps towards the adjustment of the present difficulties. I have conversed with several leading men of the South, and some Administration officials, who say that if an attack has not been made, it will be as soon as word is received from the managers here. Some of the Republicans, however, think these reports, as well as the fresh excitements concerning the danger of the District and Capital, are only schemes to help on speedy compromise measures.

DETAILS OF COL. HAYNE'S MISSION.

The following details of Col. HAYNE'S mission are authentic. He left Charleston on Jan. 12, instructed to demand the surrender of Fort Sumter and all other Federal property within the limits of South Carolina. On his arrival here Southern Senators held a meeting and addressed him by letter, asking that the demand be withheld until they could arrange with the Administration matters of common interest. Col. HAYNE consented on condition guarantees were given that no reinforcements should be sent to Sumter until he could receive further instructions. The President declined giving guarantees on the ground that it was not in his power to do so. But Senators assured Col. HAYNE that no apprehensions need be felt. Mr. GOURDIN was then dispatched home while matters were discussed here between Senators and the President.

Thus things remained until Col. HASKELL arrived with the expected instructions, which were lengthy and minute. Col. HAYNE commenced immediately his communication to the President, which was completed and delivered at a late hour last evening. In it demand is made for the surrender of the fort; first, on grounds of the right of eminent domain in the sovereign; and secondly, on the ground of the right of the sovereign to condemn to public use any property necessary for its own protection and independence, by paying therefor a fair compensation.

The document assumes the complete independence of South Carolina, and this assumption carries with it the first proposition.

Under the second head he argues that the position of the Administration is absurd if the forts be regarded as property only, and the purpose be to protect it. He considers the various ways of protecting property, and shows that a collision would not afford protection whether the fort be taken or not. The property would be injured. This injury, he says, can be avoided, and every dollar secured, as South Carolina pledges herself to pay its full value.

The communication proceeds to consider the result of the refusal to settle the question as one of property—one of dollars and cents. As the Government based its whole action on the idea of protecting property, Col. HAYNE contends that the question should be considered as one involving property alone. As such it could be easily arranged. He says, further, that he is instructed to assure the President that any attempt to reinforce will be considered a declaration of war.

The President has not acknowledged the receipt of Col. HAYNE'S communication, but privately expresses himself pleased with its tone, and pronounces it able, dignified and courteous. Col. HAYNE will probably leave for home to-day.

PLANS FOR ATTACKING SUMTER.

A gentleman who has just arrived from Charleston, who is in the confidence of the Secessionists, and, from his official position, thoroughly posted as to their intentions and movements, says that the State authorities have gone much further in their works of defence and preparations for attack than any one conceives. They have nearly completed their rafts and boats for the transportation of troops in the harbor, have completed their defences at Morris Island, at the city, Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney in the very best and most imperishable manner, having covered with great care and consummate skill all the available points of attack from Fort Sumter, so that Charleston City is the only assailable point where the heavy guns of Maj. ANDERSON can do serious damage.

Their plan of attack, and one which has provoked much inquiry, is certainly well considered, and for the purpose of a brief but spirited assault, must be admitted as evincing admirable foresight. It is this: Maj. ANDERSON'S guns, they have ascertained, are ranged so as to cover a line upon Forts Moultrie and Pinckney, Morris Island battery and Charleston. These require the attention of all his men to man them, and with all these points opening upon him at once he will be entirely occupied. He has none pointing to the east upon Mount Pleasant, where the State has erected formidable batteries and taken thither their largest ordnance with abundant supplies; and while the other places open upon him the Mount Pleasant batteries will keep up an uninterrupted fire upon Fort Sumter with the purpose of making a breach. The distance is only three-quarters of a mile.

This plan is the common talk among the State troops and citizens, and it is generally understood that as soon as word is received from Col. HAYNE and the chief conspirators at Washington the attack will commence. Very many people have consequently left Charleston, and many more are prepared to leave at a moment's warning. Much excitement prevailed at Charleston, consequent upon dispatches that the Government at Washington would not withdraw ANDERSON, and that an attack had been made at Pensacola. This whole matter has been laid before Messrs. STANTON, HOLT and Lieut. Gen SCOTT, and they will consider it.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

The following members of the Peace Congress have arrived: New-York, Messrs. Corning and Dodge; New-Jersey, Messrs. Randolph, Frelinghuysen, Olden, Alexander and Price; Ohio, Messrs. Groesbeck, Backus, Chase and Hitchcock; Pennsylvania, Mr. Franklin; Kentucky, Messrs. Clay, Morehead, Guthrie, Bell and Butler; Maryland, Mr. Romane; North Carolina, Messrs. Barringer, Ruffin, Morehead and Reed; Virginia, Messrs. Brockenbrough, Seddon, Tyler, Summers and Rives; Indiana, Messrs. Smith and others; Rhode Island, Messrs. S. G. Arnold, Brown and Hoppin; Delaware, Messrs Rodney, Houston, Bates, Ridgely, Cameron and Ross. The Virginia Commissioners are holding a Caucus at the Tyler Rooms to-night, and, rumor says, will offer the first thing to-morrow, a resolution ignoring the use of force towards the seceding States. If this be voted down, the Southern Commissioners will retire. Mr. GUTHRIE says Kentucky demands a full and final settlement, now and forever. The impression seems to be that Virginia will control matters so far as the South is concerned. It is said the Southern Commissioners will demand the withdrawal of the troops from Washington before any negotiations are had, but this wants confirmation.

There is considerable disappointment because Massachusetts has not sent Commissioners to meet the Convention here to-morrow. The whole Congressional delegation is in favor of it except Senator SUMNER, who is not strenuous in opposition to it.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The latest programme relative to the Pacific Railroad bill in the House embraces a concurrence in the Senate's amendment for a Northern route, with the proviso that if Texas secedes the grants made for the Texas roads shall be forfeited for the benefit of the Northern. With this, and a rejection of several minor Senate amendments, the impression is growing that the bill can be passed by a two-third vote if the President vetoes it.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. SCOTT.

The President has again countermanded the orders of Gen. SCOTT for additional troops for this city.

VIRGINIA AND THE UNION.

Letters from JOHN MINOR BOTTS express the utmost confidence in the triumph of Union sentiment before the people of Virginia. He also scouts the idea of any assault on the Capital from that State.

PROSPECTS OF COMPROMISE.

It is very evident that the propositions to admit New-Mexico at once as a State, and amend the Constitution by a prohibition of interference by Congress with Slavery in the States, are gaining strength among Republicans here—not as a concession to the fears of disunion, but as harmless in themselves, and due to the Union men of the Border Slave States.

THE PLUNDERERS RIOTING IN THE REVOLUTION.

On every hand we have evidences of the purpose of parties connected with the administration to grab for themselves and their friends, in the confusion and turmoil of the times, every possible bit of plunder, thus emulating the example of the baser class which always follows in the train of a revolution, enriching itself upon the public disasters. You have already exposed one of the mammoth operations of this character, now contemplated, in connection with the proposed extension of McCORMICK'S patent,—and if the Administration fails to check it now that their attention has been directed to the subject, the farmers of the country will know who to hold responsible for subjecting them, for seven years longer, to the payment of a tax of from fifteen to fifty dollars on every reaper purchased, merely to add still more to the $3,000,000 which the patentee has already made, according to the showing of Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, now Secretary of War.

THE LAST JOB.

A new paper has just been started here, in which a Democratic Senator, Representative FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, and THEOPHILUS FISKE, the preacher, are understood to be interested—the latter contributing the *materiel* of the office. I understand that this concern has just received a contract for the binding of all the blank books for the use of the Executive Departments for the next four years, the same to be finished and paid for prior to the 4th of March next. This contract is of such value that a posted party, who coveted it, offered a fee of five hundred dollars to a lobby man to get it for him.

LEAGUES AGAINST KING COTTON.

The proposition for the formation of associations to aid in the development of cotton culture by free labor in Central America and Mexico, attracts considerable attention. If England and France can spend millions of dollars in the attempt to free themselves from dependence upon the American Slave States for cotton—as they have in their efforts to establish the culture of the staple in India and Algeria—surely the enterprise of the North may well put forth some efforts to start new sources of cotton supply in neighboring countries, where soil and climate are propitious and free labor may be cheaply procured. The Gulf States are assuring us that we shall not have their cotton in the future, and idle as the threat to withhold it may be, the temper and disposition which prompts the threat reminds us that it is neither safe nor wise longer to depend upon a single section for an article of such prime necessity. No difficulty was encountered in finding means to send free settlers into Kansas,—and there should be none in providing the means for sending free raisers of cotton into Central America, where the land may be had for the taking, and the expense of establishing a culture which is no longer an experiment, would be comparatively trifling. Let the manufacturers and all others who are directly or indirectly interested in this subject, give it their active attention. If a few well-known men will initiate a movement which shall institute a rallying point for others, the movement will speedily grow in magnitude and importance.

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.

A gentleman recently from Springfield, Ill., states that Mr. LINCOLN assured him that he had made only two selections for his Cabinet—Messrs. SEWARD and BATES. He also says that the statement that no New-Englander would go into the Cabinet is without authority. He expressed the opinion that Mr. GEORGE ASHMUN, of Springfield, Mass, President of the Chicago Convention, would be offered the Navy Department, if he would accept, but that his personal friends were pressing him strongly for the Boston Collectorship, which he would prefer, or whether he would accept either is not known, as he will not now say.

AMBITION NIPPED IN THE BUD.

One of the clerks in a Department here, who resigned on account of his secession tendencies, and wrote to Gov. PICKENS, tendering his services and fifty men, has received a reply that South Carolina thanks him, but has all the forces she needs at present, and all she can sustain. The clerk, who has heretofore wore the palmetto buttons and badge, has taken them off, and appears to-day in Union dress.

RESIGNATION OF CAPT. INGRAHAM.

Capt INGRAHAM, of Kosta celebrity, tendered his written resignation on Friday to Secretary TOUCEY, who declined receiving it, and begged him to reconsider. He agreed to withhold it for a short time, but will insist on its acceptance. The rumor current that he had resigned was untrue.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 3.

The Commissioners from New-Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia and Indiana, have arrived here, and to-night are interchanging visits.

An additional body of Federal troops has arrived, and this morning's train brought artillery, arms and munitions of war.

An effort will be made by a member of the Committee of Five to report a joint resolution, providing for a call of a National Convention, for the adjustment of existing difficulties.

An official copy of the Louisiana Ordinance of Secession has been received, and the Delegation from that State in Congress, with the exception of Mr. BOULIGNEY, will probably withdraw from further deliberations in Congress to-morrow. He is the only one from the seceded States who has taken part in the proceedings since the several ordinances of secession have been passed.

The names of all the members of the House from the seceding States continue to be called when voting.

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS is among the latest arrivals here.

Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, will be before the Select Committee to-morrow, as a witness, concerning the alleged conspiracy to seize Washington.

THE MINT AND SUB-TREASURY SEIZED AT NEW-ORLEANS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb 2.

Some ten days ago Secretary DIX gave to Adams' Express Company a draft on the Assistant-Treasurer at New-Orleans, for the purpose of transferring the coin and bullion in the Branch Mint in that City to the Mint in Philadelphia. The amount of the draft was $350,000. Three days ago he received a dispatch from Adams' agent in New-Orleans, stating that the amount would be delivered in two or three days, but that the Assistant-Treasurer declined to deliver a part, assigning as a reason that he wished to pay the entire draft at once. The Secretary immediately telegraphed to the Treasurer to pay to the Express agent on that day as large an amount as the agent could transport. The coin and bullion are chiefly silver, weighing several tons. To-day the Secretary has received a dispatch from the Express Company, informing him that the Assistant-Treasurer refused to pay any portion of the draft, and that the Branch Mint has been taken possession of by the authorities of the State of Louisiana.

The circumstances clearly indicate deliberate contrivance on the part of the State authorities to get possession of the money in the Mint. This action on their part is universally condemned, and is regarded by the Government as one of the most high-handed and outrageous transactions that has yet been perpetrated. Even South Carolina refused to take the money belonging to the Government, having accounted for and paid over every dollar to the United States.

On receipt of this news this morning, the President called an extraordinary session of the Cabinet, and the whole subject was considered. It is understood that Senators BENJAMIN and SLIDELL were sent for to know if they were aware of this transaction. The Government, being without any official knowledge respecting this matter, immediately telegraphed the Collector and Treasurer to know the facts connected with this seizure. Up to a late hour this evening no reply had been received.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 1.

The Mint and Custom-House were quietly taken yesterday. To-day the officials took the oath under the ordinance of the Convention.

The report of the Committee on Citizenship comes up to-day in the Convention.

THE TWENTY-FIVE MILLION LOAN BILL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The bill authorizing a loan of twenty-five millions of dollars passed the House to-day.

The first section provides that the President of the United States be and hereby is authorized, at any time before the 1st of July next, to borrow on the credit of the United States a sum not exceeding twenty-five millions of dollars, or so much thereof as in his opinion the exigencies of the public service may require, to be used in the payment of the current demands upon the Treasurer, or for the redemption of Treasury notes now outstanding, and to replace in the Treasury any amount of said notes which shall have been paid and received for public dues.

Section second provides that stock shall be issued for the amount so borrowed, bearing interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, and to be reimbursed within a period not beyond twenty years and not less than ten years; and the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized, with the consent of the President, to cause certificates of stock to be prepared, which shall be signed by the Register and sealed with the seal of the Treasury Department, for the amount so borrowed, in favor of the parties lending the same, or their assigns, which certificates may be transferred on the books of the Treasury, under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Treasury; provided that no certificate shall be issued for a less sum than one thousand dollars; and provided, also, that whenever required, the Secretary of the Treasury may cause coupons of semi-annual interest payable thereon to be attached to certificates issued under this act and any certificate with such coupons of interest attached may be assigned and transferred by delivery of the same, instead of being transferred on the books of the Treasury.

Section third provides that before awarding said loan, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be inserted in two or three public newspapers of the city of Washington, and in one or more public newspapers in other cities of the United States, public notice that sealed proposals for such loan will be received until a certain day, to be specified in such notice, not less than ten days from its first insertion in a Washington newspaper, and such notice shall state the amount of the loan, in what portions the money shall be paid, if by instalments, and at what places. Such sealed proposals shall be opened on the day appointed in the notice, in the presence of such persons as may choose to attend, and the proposals be decided upon by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall accept the most favorable offered by responsible bidders for said stock; and the said Secretary shall report in Congress, at the commencement of the next session, the amount of money borrowed under this act, and of whom, and on what terms it shall have been obtained, with an abstract or brief statement of all the proposals submitted for the same, distinguishing between those accepted and those rejected, with a detailed statement of the expense of making such loans.

Section fourth provides that the faith of the United States is hereby pledged for the due payment of the interest and the principal of said stock.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The House went into secret session to-day, to consider the bill appropriating $100,000 to the Emergency Fund. It is supposed that an important communication has been received, as the bill passed under a suspension of the rules.

IMPORTANT FROM THE HOME SQUADRON.

RECEIPT OF THE PICKENS DISPATCHES.

THE ENTIRE FLEET SHORT OF PROVISIONS—THE VESSELS PROBABLY TO GO TO HAVANA.

We have late and important news from the Home Squadron. On the 19th of January, the Commander-in-Chief of the fleet received orders through Col. PICKENS from Washington, to send immediately to Florida the United States steam frigate *Powhatan*, the *Sabine*, and the sailing corvette *St. Louis*.

An official survey and general quarters, superintended by Flag-officer PENDERGAST, was then held on the *Cumberland* corvette, the *Sabine* frigate, and the *St. Louis*. A sham boat-battle was soon after improvised off Sacrificios, when the usual routine of action was gone through with. [It will be observed that the arrival at Vera Cruz of the *Cumberland*, renders too true the statements about her being near Pensacola, which have been made so often in Washington dispatches during the past week.]

A critical examination of the condition of the Squadron, demonstrated the fact that every ship was short of provisions; and that it would be madness to send them on probably a hostile mission, in such a state. The impression prevailed, extensively, therefore, that the vessels would go to Havana, or elsewhere, for provisions, and then obey the instructions of Mr. TOUCEY.

Serious disaffection existed among some of the officers of the *Powhatan*, when her destination became known to them. The Purser, the third Lieutenant, and the first Lieutenant immediately tendered their resignation; but the Captain, while conditionally accepting them, refused to allow their return to the steamers. The most intense excitement existed in the entire Squadron; and it was found necessary to issue an order prohibiting all officers, sailors, and marines, from conveying political news, or naval movements, in their letters, as they would be opened and read. Hence the false rumors of late.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The troops and ordnance, whose departure from here was announced on Saturday, arrived all well in Washington yesterday morning.

When Gen. JOHNSON assumes command of the California Department, the relieved officer, Col. BEALL, resumes command of his Regiment, the Third Dragoons. In the Department of which the General takes command, there are 1,550 troops, distributed as follows: 1 (Sixth Infantry) Company in San Francisco harbor; Staff, Field and 1 Company of Third Artillery at the Barracks; Field and Staff of Sixth Infantry at Benicia, which is garrisoned by Companies C and K of that Regiment; Company L, Third Artillery, at Umpqua: D, Fourth Infantry, at Terwan; B, Sixth Infantry, at Homboldt; 2 Companies—1 of Dragoons, and one of Infantry, at Crook: B, Fourth Infantry, at Gaston; D, Sixth Infantry, at Bragg; B and K, First Dragoons, at Tejon; C, Sixth Infantry, and C. and E, Fourth Infantry, at Fort Yuma; F, Sixth Infantry, New San Diego; Q, Sixth Infantry, and I, Fourth Infantry, Mohave; 1 Company Dragoons, and 2 Companies Sixth Infantry, at Fort Nurchbitt, and a small Company at Honey Lake Valley.

The head-quarters of the Fourth Infantry has been removed from Vancouver to Dalles.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 2.

Messrs. BIGLER, PUGH and CAMERON presented a number of memorials in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. CHANLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented a petition of the citizens of Michigan, asking the Senate—First, to ascertain whether they have a Government *de facto* or not; second, that if so, that measures be taken for the apprehension of all persons presenting themselves at the seat of Government under pretence of being Commissioners from independent Governments on charge of treason; third, that measures be taken to protect the archives of the Government; fourth, that the forts, while in the possession of the Government in the South be promptly supplied with men; fifth, that a sufficient number of vessels be placed in Southern ports to protect commerce and collect the revenue.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) called up the resolution offered yesterday for the appointment of a joint Committee to provide a mode for counting the votes for President and Vice-President, and notifying the persons elected, which was passed.

Several amendments, reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, were adopted.

The bill was then postponed until Monday.

Friday next was set apart for the consideration of private bills.

The Post Route bill, with the amendment from the House, was taken up.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said that he was in favor of the Overland Mail, but thought if this route was adopted, the Butterfield route ought to be dispensed with.

The bill was then ordered to be printed and postponed.

The bill to organize the Government of Idaho was taken up. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb 2.

Messrs. JOHN COCHRANE, MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, and NOLL of Missouri, presented memorials expressive of the strong desire for an adjustment of the difficulties. Those by the last named included signatures of thirty five ladies, who do not thus approach Congress in a spirit of dictation, but as the descendants of honored women of the Revolution.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) called up the bill authorizing the President, at any time before the 1st of July, to borrow on the credit of the United States, not exceeding $25,000 000, certificates to be issued for not less than $1,000, with coupons payable semi-annually with interest, and the faith of the United States pledged for the payment of the interest and principal.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.,) offered a substitute that the third section of the act of June, 1860, providing for the redemption of the Treasury notes, be modified so as to empower the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate the balance of the loan not taken under that act on the most favorable terms, instead of restricting the negotiation of the loan at not less than par, and after notice of ten instead of thirty days.

Mr. PHELPS said the Morrill Tariff bill proposed a loan of $21,000,000, and the bill reported from the Committee on Ways and Means $25,000,000, thus making $46,000,000, when there is an unexhausted loan of $14 000,000 under the act of June, of which he desired the Government to avail itself without unnecessary delay.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the amendment, saying that the $1,000,000 under the act of June was specifically appropriated, while in that of December last it was for the redemption of the Treasury notes. To apply this amount for the payment of the current expenses, as proposed by Mr. PHELPS, would, therefore, be a violation of the public faith. The loan now proposed was for $26,000,000. He supposed it would settle up the accounts of this Administration. As there was no money and little revenue, they would be obliged to resort to the credit of the Government.

Mr. HINDMAN of Arkansas, (Dem.,) offered the proviso that no part of this loan should be used for the maintenance of forces to make war against any State that has or may secede.

Mr. SHERMAN refused to accept the amendment. In reply to a question by Mr GARNETT, he said that every dollar under this bill would be required to meet the liabilities up to July next, and the remaining $14,000,000, under the act of June, to meet the outstanding Treasury notes.

Mr. GARNETT, of Va., (Dem.,) considering that the Morrill Tariff bill provides for a loan of $21,000,000, regarded this bill as designed for war purposes.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of N. Y., (Dem.,) said that if Mr. SHERMAN depended on that Tariff bill for sufficient revenue, he would be mistaken. The proposed alteration regarding the warehouses would shackle and paralyze commerce.

Mr. SICKLES, of N. Y., (Dem.,) said that it was not surprising that a protective Tariff bill should embrace authority to borrow $21,000,000, as it would make up for the revenue lost from diminished imports. This is the Republican Tariff promised in the Chicago platform.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved to strike from Mr. PHELPS' substitute the words, "the proceeds of said loan may be applied to discharge the current expenses of the Government." Agreed to, by 126 against 42.

The substitute of Mr. Phelps was then rejected, by 52 against 119.

The bill, as originally reported, was then passed, by 124 against 46.

The opposition came from the Democratic side.

The Senate's resolution in relation to the non-payment of the constructive mileage to the widow of Senator LINN in opposition to the order of the Senate that it should be paid, was then taken up and discussed at considerable length, and referred to the Committee on Accounts.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up, when

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the Senate's resolution, providing for a Joint Committee to count the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States, and inform and notify the persons chosen of their election.

Mr. GARNETT had no objection to considering the resolution in the regular way, but was opposed to taking it up at this time, it not being, in his opinion, a question affecting the privileges of any member of the House.

The Speaker overruled the point, on the ground that the Constitution required that the votes should be counted, and such arrangements must be made for the purpose.

Mr. GARNETT felt himself constrained to appeal from the decision of the Chair, but the House laid the appeal on the table by 106 against 19

On motion of Mr. WASHBURN a Committee of five was ordered to be appointed to join that on the part of the Senate.

Messrs. Washburn, of Illinois, Adrain, Ely, Anderson of Kentucky and Craig of Missouri, were appointed as the Committee.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill, and the Chiriqui amendment was discussed.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) was not disposed, owing to the condition of the finances, to make the appropriation.

Mr SCOTT, of California, (Dem.,) advocated the amendment on the ground of the great advantages to transit to the Pacific over the Chiriqui Isthmus as well as on the ground of economy considering the exorbitant and oppressive tariff of the Panama Railroad Company. Besides, the Government will be largely benefited in coal harbors and so forth

Mr. PORTER, of Indiana, (Rep.,) made a speech against the amendment, when the Committee rose

Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) gave notice of his intention to move to close the debate on the report of the Committee of Thirty-three next Thursday.

Mr. SICKLES suggested that a vote should not be taken until after the assembling of the Union Convention.

Mr. CORWIN replied that he would be governed by circumstances in that particular.

Adjourned.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The Illinois Senate Committee on Federal Relations yesterday reported that with the earnest desire for the return of harmony among all our sister States, and out of respect to the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Governor be requested to appoint five Commissioners to attend the Convention at Washington on the 4th instant. The second resolution says that the appointment of a Commissioner by the State of Illinois in response to the invitation of the State of Virginia is not an expression of opinion on the part of this State that any amendment to the Federal Constitution is requisite to secure the people of the Slaveholding States adequate guarantees for security of their rights, nor an approval of the basis of settlement of our difficulties, proposed by the State of Virginia; but is an expression of our willingness to unite with the State of Virginia in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy controversy in the spirit in which the Constitution was originally formed and consistent with its principles.

The third resolves that the appropriate and Constitutional method of considering and acting upon the grievances complained of by our sister States would be by the call of a Convention for the amendment of the Constitution in the manner contemplated by the fifth article of that instrument.

The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 13 to 10—a strict party vote.

GUSTAVUS KOERNER has declined the appointment of Commissioner, and Judge PALMER has been appointed in his stead.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The Kentucky Legislature, in the Senate, passed—by a vote of 25 to 12—Mr. FISK'S resolutions, appealing to Southerners to stop the progress of revolution and protesting against Federal coercion, and resolving, that when the Legislature adjourns on the 6th of February, it be to the 24th of April, to hear the responses of her sister States to our application to Congress to call a National Convention.

UNION MEETING IN CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 2.

A great and enthusiastic meeting was held last evening in the City Hall at Charlestown, over which Hon. B. R. THOMPSON presided.

The speakers included Messrs EVERETT, SALTONSTALL, JAMES DANA and RICHARD FROTHINGHAM, Jr.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting concurs most heartily in the sentiment of the distinguished Republican leader and Premier of the incoming Administration, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, viz: That the question of Slavery is not now to be taken into account: that "We are to save the Union, and then that we save all that is worth saving."

Resolved, That we earnestly hope that the proposition of Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky will be adopted as a basis of settlement for the impending perils of the United States, it being the only practicable plan that all sections may fairly and honorably adopt, and which is all that human wisdom has been able to offer to our distracted country.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, with a request that he will present them to the Senate of the United States as the voice of the Union men of Bunker Hill.

A call has been issued for a mass Union meeting of the people of Massachusetts in Faneuil Hall, on Tuesday night next.

EFFECTS OF SECESSION IN FLORIDA.

A gentleman who arrived recently from Florida, has called at the TIMES Office, and furnished us with some interesting items of news. He corroborates the accounts that we have from time to time published in regard to public opinion at the South. Secession in Florida was not effected by the vote of the people—on the contrary, every effort was made to prevent an honest vote being taken. The Legislature, which directed that a Convention should be chosen, only allowed five days to intervene between the notice and the election. The consequence was that the country people, who were opposed to secession, had no opportunity to vote, and the people of the towns had it all their own way. No one in Florida entertains a doubt that a majority of property holders are Union and conservative,—for a proposition made in the Convention to allow only property-holders to vote, was not entertained for a moment. The Secessionists of Florida are those who have everything to gain and nothing to lose—and, for the present, they rule supreme. As an instance of the spirit that prevails, it is related that a Floridian, within the last month, entered the store of a Northern man and stabbed him four times, without any provocation whatever. Rushing out into the street, with the dripping weapon in his hand, he shouted, "This is the blood of a G—d d—n Yankee; let us serve them all so!" For this brutal murder the perpetrator was elected to the Florida Convention. Our informant, though himself an owner of negroes, and an advocate of the institution of Slavery, was twice fired at for wearing a Union cockade. A man in Florida who openly professes loyalty to the Union, is called an Abolitionist, and is lucky if he escapes being lynched.

The legitimate effects of secession have already made their appearance in Florida. Poor people are beginning to feel hungry. Pork is $30 a barrel, flour $13, corn $1 75, and oats $1. Establishments which, a few weeks ago, had eight clerks, have now only one. Small towns which were thriving have been suddenly checked in their growth, and have a desolate appearance. All who can are making preparations to come North. Of course no Northern-born people will willingly remain at the South after secession, for loyalty is still to them a moral obligation and a word of some meaning. But there is nothing singular in the fact that every one, with any property to save, should be eager to reach some place where life and property can be secured to them. In Florida, proprietors have already been taxed $14 per head for their negro property, and negroes which sold for $1 100 each six months ago would not now fetch $500. When our informant left there was nothing in the State Treasury; and there is every probability that secession will ultimately throw Florida back into a wilderness, and make the State a suitable domain for Seminoles and Camanches.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Later from South and Central America.

MURDER OF JOSEPH L. WHITE, IN NICARAGUA.

Defeat of the Revolutionary Chief, Mosquera.

NO NEWS OF THE LEVANT.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

The United States steamer *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 25th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing $1,428,936 in specie from San Francisco, and $65,218 from Aspinwall.

The steamship *Columbus*, from Central America, arrived in Panama on the 20th, with news of the death of JOSEPH L. WHITE, of New-York. He was shot on the evening of the 5th of January, a few hours after landing, by a Canadian Frenchman, named GAVITT. The ball took effect in his knee. Amputation was performed, but he died on the 12th. GAVITT is under arrest.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *St. Louis*, with Lady FRANKLIN on board, arrived at Panama, Jan 21, 59 days 12 hours from New-York—all well. She sailed on the 24th for San Francisco.

The steamship *Lima* arrived at Panama, Jan 22, with news of the defeat of MOSQUERA on the Plains of Cogote, near the City of Neiva, by Gen. PARIS.

The news from Central and South America is not of special importance.

There is no news yet of the missing sloop-of-war *Levant*, and great fears are entertained for her safety.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA

Assassination of Joseph L. White—The Revolution in New-Granada—Reported Defeat of Mosquera—No News of the Levant—Arrival of the Steamship St. Louis, with Lady Franklin—Naval, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Jan 25, 1861.

JOSEPH L. WHITE has been assassinated! A sad and mournful sentence that will blanch the cheek of many who only knew him as a friend, and fall with crushing weight upon the hearts of loved ones who will never see him more! Mr. WHITE left New-York on the *North Star*, on the 21st of December last, for Nicaragua, *via* Panama, and took passage on the Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus* on the 30th of the same month. His business in Nicaragua was to purchase certain exclusive privileges of the Government for the gathering of india-rubber. In this enterprise he was associated with Messrs. GROESBECK & Co., of New-York, who sent out Mr DANIEL MORRILL, a member of their firm, with him, with funds for the futherance of the object. They arrived at Point Icaco, the port for Realejo on the afternoon of the 5th January, went on shore and took rooms at the hotel there. Here Mr. WHITE first met Mr. JONATHAN GAVITT, with whom he had some conversation, which was subsequently renewed in the evening, while the two were swinging in their hammocks, under the piazza of the hotel. It appears that this conversation was not of a very pleasant character, as Mr. GAVITT had been several months in Nicaragua on business of a similar nature to that of Mr WHITE'S, and the former thought the latter was trespassing on his ground. No quarrel took place however, and no threats were uttered by Mr. GAVITT, Mr. WHITE had not the slightest reason to believe he intended any violence; but suddenly, and while the two were yet in their hammocks, GAVITT ordered a servant to bring him his revolver from an upper room, as if he were going out for a stroll. After the pistol was brought, Mr. WHITE remarked that he felt fatigued and would retire to his chamber. Getting up and walking toward the door, GAVITT fired at him, the shot taking effect in the leg a little below the knee, and shattering the limb dreadfully. A good surgeon was at once called, and amputation was performed. Mr. WHITE lived in great pain seven days, and died at 7 o'clock P. M. on the 12th, mortification having set in. He continued in sane mind until within a few hours of his death, and I believe, through Mr. MORRILL and Mr RUSSELL, a merchant, made the proper dispositions in regard to his business. Mr. MORRILL took charge of his papers and effects, and they will be forwarded to New-York by next steamer. The body was buried at Realejo. The murder took place in the presence of half a dozen respectable persons. GAVITT made no attempt to escape, but was arrested as soon as the Police guard could be called, and placed in prison in irons. It was with some difficulty he was saved from instant execution by the people.

JONATHAN GAVITT was generally believed, in Nicaragua to be a French Canadian, but this is an error. He is an American, a native of Boston, Mass., where he always lived till 1849, when he went to California. There he established himself in the crockery glassware, and chandelier business, having been assisted in doing so by the New-England Glass Company. His shop was in Sacramento street, between Sansome and Montgomery streets. Failing in this business, he engaged in the Frazer River speculation, and after that, returned to Boston. He has a brother in Boston now, doing business on Hawkins street. GAVITT was at one time Adjutant of the Massachusetts Militia. He was not a rowdy, as is now charged,—at least, he was considered a man of good character while he lived in Massachusetts and California. He has a wife and children in Boston. He now claims that the killing was accidental. In a letter, well written and in a good business hand, to a friend here, he thus speaks of the murder:

"I had the misfortune, on the night of the 5th, to accidentally shoot Mr. JOSEPH WHITE. Business enemies are trying to make it out that I did it on purpose; but I hope to be able to prove to the contrary. It was one of those unfortunate affairs, which sometimes happen, that the best human foresight could not avert."

There can be but little doubt, however, that it was a willful murder. GAVITT, it is charged, said at the *table d'hote* the day before Mr. WHITE arrived, that he would kill him on sight

Perhaps no business man is better known in New-York, and indeed throughout the whole Union, than was JOSEPH L. WHITE. The writer of this had an acquaintance of some years' standing with him, but does not feel competent to recount his personal history. There are thousands among you who know him better than I did. He was a lawyer by profession, but has for many years been engaged in commercial and speculative enterprises. As President of the Nicaragua Accessory Transit and Canal Company, and as the chief of several steamship enterprises, he was widely known. I believe it was Mr. WHITE who, two years since, undertook to reorganize the Nicaragua and California Steamship line with the *Washington* and *Hermann* on the Pacific. He was one of the most social and genial men I have ever met, and a most engaging and eloquent conversationist. At the festive board he was always particularly happy. His apropos speeches, his witty and good-humored repartees were inimitable. He must have been about 55 years of age at the time of his death.

We have no reliable news as to the progress of the revolution in this Confederacy. There is a report brought by the steamer *Lima*, which arrived here from Paita in Peru, on the 22d inst., that Gen. PARIS, commanding President OSPINA'S troops had defeated Gen. MOSQUERA and that the latter had fallen back on Cauca in disorder. This report came a very circuitous route, and is very indefinite. It is not generally credited, as it is not at all probable so good a soldier as MOSQUERA is would suffer himself to be "completely defeated" in the first encounter with his enemy. The report is that an officer arrived at Quito in Ecuador on the 25th ult., with the intelligence that MOSQUERA had been met about four leagues from Neiva on the plains of Cogote, where the battle took place. A bulletin published in Panama on the reception of the report, says: "The beaten army were obliged to cross, in their flight, the river Neiva, an extremely dangerous operation; to traverse the Long Plain, a parched and desert country of eight leagues in extent; to cross the river Magdalena, passable only in small canoes, which can scarcely contain ten or twelve persons, and after 20 leagues of march the snow-capped mountains of the central Cordillera. It is thus probable that but few of the rebels have been able to escape. All, by this time, must be dead, if they resisted; prisoners, if they have implored the clemency of the conqueror."

Whether this is true or not, one thing *is* certain, the Government folks here dragged out the cannon on the reception of the news and burned not a little powder. The Intendente General was serenaded and in the evening two or three, more patriotic than the rest, illuminated their windows.

There is no news of the *Levant*. There is scarcely a probability that she is safe. The steam flag-ship *Lancaster* and the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* are in port. The steam-corvette *Narragansett* and steam sloop *Saranac* are on the South coast. The steam-corvette *Wyoming* is on her voyage to the Sandwich Islands, and the sloop *Cyane* is on the West Coast of Mexico.

Señor Zegarra, late Peruvian Minister to Washington, left Panama for Lima, with his family on the 24th instant.

The American steamship *St. Louis*, belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, arrived at Panama on the 21st, in 60 days from New-York, having touched only at Rio de Janeiro and Sota for coal. Lady Franklin, who was the only passenger, was in good health. She crossed the railroad to Aspinwall on the 22d and returned same day. The *St. Louis* left here for San Francisco on the 24th. The Panama *Star* says of Lady Franklin:

"In the waters of the Pacific, too, we can boast of the equally devoted services of heroic women. When at the commencement of the Sixteenth Century news arrived from the coast of California that the expedition of the great Cortez, (in search of the Northeast passage,) had perished, the wife of the hero, Dna. Juana de Zuñiga, the beautiful daughter of the Count d'Aguilar, caused two ships to be fitted out to ascertain his fate; and later still, when the fate of the Spanish Capt. Mendaña was still uncertain, his wife Doña Isabela Barretos, 'a woman,' says Humboldt, 'distinguished for personal courage and great mental endowments, undertook in the Pacific, the command of an expedition which did not terminate until 1596.'"

Yesterday the Santa Marta troops, now here in barracks, threatened to take their arms and leave if not discharged and sent home. The Intendente and Gen. Arboleda having been absent to Aspinwall, the Governor undertook to quiet them by promises of a discharge in a few days, and they are satisfied for the present.

Don Francisco Fabrega, late Governor of Panama, has accepted the appointment of Secretary of State for Panama, and will be here soon, to take the place. He is a man of great energy and indomitable will, and will "straighten out things" here.

The Federal agents here are seizing property from such of the native citizens who have refused to pay the forced contribution. The Government is also appropriating muskets and supplies for the military.

Yesterday the little steamer *Laura Frances* (now the *Colon*) left Aspinwall for Maracaibo, Venezuela, with three of the Isthmus members of Congress, who hope to reach Bogota by that circuitous route; but the chances are about equal that they will not get there. Congress meets, if it shall meet at all this year, on the 1st February. F. W. R.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Chili, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and the Central American States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Friday, Jan. 25, 1861.

We have dates from Valparaiso to the 2d, Bolivia to the 6th, and Lima to the 14th January. From Guatemala we have dates to Jan. 10, Salvador to the 15th, Nicaragua to the 16th, and Punta Arenas de Costa Rica to the 18th. The news from both sections is unimportant.

CHILI.

The people are getting thus early somewhat heated in the canvass for President of the Republic, to succeed Señor Montt, and many fear that it may not pass off without serious disturbances. The Government, however, appears to be very strong, and the lesson the revolutionists got two years ago will make them wary of again taking up arms. Don Antonio Varas is spoken of as the Government candidate.

The campaign against the Arauca Indians has been commenced, but with what results is not known. The Indians have ravaged the country, burning the forage and pasture, in order to deprive the army of needful resources.

Business had improved a little the past fortnight. The market is well stocked with most kinds of goods, and an improvement in prices is looked for. Exchange on England is more favorable, negotiations on London at 60 and 90 days being made at 44½d per dollar; on France at 4f. 50c., and on United States, 60 to 90 days, at 13 ⅌ cent. premium. Freights to England, £2 15s.; to Hamburgh, £3. Flour is sold at from $3 25c. to $3 50c. per quintal, 6 months. Saltpetre, $2 in Iquique. Copper in bars $19, cash. Silver in bars $10 68c @$10 79c. for marc, cash. No Carolina Rice in first hands, and first arrival would bring $7 25c. American Refined Sugar, $2 75c.

BOLIVIA.

This State is tranquil. President Linares, it was reported, was about to invade Peru, but this is not likely. He however has a large force embodied, and if attacked, thinks he shall give a good account of himself.

PERU.

The *Comercio* says it is believed that Senator Juan Oviedo has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The merchants of Lima and Callao seem determined to get rid of the Bolivian currency, which circulates in Peru for nominally a good deal more than it is worth, and which makes up nearly the whole silver circulating medium of the country and drives out gold. The merchants declare that the rate of exchange must be brought to 38d.@37d. for the dollar, as its value is only 36½d. in England. The *Star* says that:

"Government would gain by this operation about two millions a year, (Government, or rather the houses of consignment, draw now at 42,) and the prices of houses, land, merchandise, produce, wages, etc., would soon rise in proportion, so that the only sufferers would be those land and house owners who have leased out their property on long terms, and the prisoners and employes of Government, which the latter could easily remedy by raising their pensions and salaries accordingly. This measure was furiously opposed by the representatives of the houses of consignment and their friends, who had many obvious private reasons for opposing it. Now they can pay all their imported goods by drawing bills at the rate of 42, whilst the other importers find it extremely difficult to procure remittances (in bills, silver, wool, saltpetre, etc.,) at the rate of 38, so that some of them have already commenced to export the Bolivian coin. The principal objection adduced by the houses of consignment at the meeting was that the immediate consequence of the proposed measure would be the entire disappearance of all coin from the country, but this calamity cannot be delayed much longer in any way, as the merchants must make their remittances, and if they cannot obtain bills or produce, they have to export the Bolivian silver. Of course, a disagreeable monetary crisis will fall upon Peru, but it will force the Government to make changes in their present system of selling guano (lowering the prices in order to sell more,) or to dispose of its income in a more reasonable way, so that the exports and imports be better balanced. The great mischief is, and which exists in no other country, the Government is the principal exporter, all the exports of Peru besides the guano being insignificant, and hence the many vexations which the merchants have to suffer."

Castilla is still apparently preparing to make war on Bolivia, although many think he will not dare to do it, Peru having once come out second-best in a former attempt to humble that country. But as Congress some time since authorized him to declare war in case he could not settle matters by negotiation, and for this purpose appropriated four millions of dollars, which is to be raised by loan, "Old Boots" may possibly go so far as to get an excuse for getting hold of the money, if no further. He has lately sent for rifled cannon to Europe. A large importation of muskets is entirely useless, the agent who bought them having either been cheated in them or cheated the Government.

The amount of guano exported from the Chincha Islands in December was 17,961 tons, of which 11,429 went to England, and only 2,947 tons to the United States.

ECUADOR.

This State seems to be prospering since the war with Peru and the undisputed accession to power of Gen. Flores and Don Garcia Moreno. The Convention to frame a new Constitution met at Quito on the 6th inst. Moreno, who is now Governor of Guayaquil, is the most prominent candidate for the Presidency, although some think the President will be Gen. Flores. Trade in Guayaquil is very prosperous, the merchants all making money. Gov. Moreno is giving great satisfaction, having broken up the gangs of thieves and river pirates, by hanging and shooting several of the chief sinners. Lately he ordered 100 lashes to be applied to the back of an old General for some offence, 50 of which were administered.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

There is but little of interest from any of the Central American States. In Costa Rica the planters are getting in their coffee, the crop being small and prices lower than last year.

From Nicaragua, the chief intelligence is the murder of Joseph L. White, Esq., of New-York, an account of which will be found in to-day's Times under the New-Granadian head. The Nicaraguan Congress met on the 6th of January, and would undoubtedly ratify the Lamar-Zeledon Convention.

Gen. Barrios, of Salvador, was still in Guatemala on a visit to President Carrera. He was received very cordially. F. W. R.

CALIFORNIA.

Our Neighbors to Windward—News from Japan, China and the Amoor—Were the Japs a Swindle?—California has a Spanish Lieutenant-Governor—Suicide of the Hamburg Consul, and its Financial Consequences—Miscellaneous, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

The schooner *Alert* arrived on Wednesday, 12 days from Honolulu, with a large lot of assorted news from the West, or, to be definite, from the eastern edge of the Eastern Hemisphere of the school-maps. From China she brought mail clippings to Oct. 28, to confirm the intelligence of the capture of Peking by the Allies, of which, *via* London, intelligence reached us the day before. From the Amoor River she brings later dates, but to what day, is doubtful. The principal items were the intimation of the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia that he would give grants of land along the Amoor to all foreigners who would acknowledge the Emperor, and the fact that already quite a large German immigration had come in. From Japan, her Kanagawa advices are to Nov. 13; from Hakodadi, to Oct. 29; and lively advices they were for a region not supposed to swarm with the reporters and correspondents of a New-York sensation Press. The *Niagara* had arrived, making no more impression on the stolid face of Japanese society than the appearance of a clam-boat off the Battery would on New-Yorkers. The Commissioners were only allowed to land in a Custom-house boat, in a remote part of the city—indeed, it was doubtful whether they were any of them men of rank, or anything else than mere spies sent to see what we amount to; that Tommy's face had not been washed since he was last kissed at Washington; that the French Minister had openly said that he did not believe there would a twelvemonth hence be a living foreigner left in the country; that Capt. Manjaro, of the *Candinamarah*, altogether the sharpest man of the company that visited us to herald the coming of the Grand Commissioners, was for three days imprisoned for too great familiarity with the foreigners. Every line of this may be true, though when the letters direct from Japan to parties at this port are obtained from the Post-office, we expect to find that it had very little color of truth at the start, and that at the Sandwich Islands that little was strained out. It looks very much as if somebody at Hakodadi and Kangawa thought trade would be brisker if Uncle Sam would get excited and send out a fleet to spend money on the Islands; and if the fire of secession has not burned out, what shortly since was our "manifest destiny," do a bit of annexing.

But true or false it certainly looks as if there might be lively times with our neighbors over the water pretty soon. England getting ready to repeat her East India history in China. Russia holding out the inducements of land grants along the Amoor to all the human drifts of Europe and creation; and Japan, by coolly insulting the great nation that made such a judy of itself with oppressive politeness to her spies, inviting America to come over and conquer her, just at the hour when a good hearty foreign war might prevent the dissolution of the United States. And it is a pleasure to us to feel that if all that these signs intimate is coming to pass, San Francisco is the best place in the world to see it from.

Our State Legislature met on Monday. The Senate, consisting of 35 members—19 Douglas, 11 Breckinridge and 5 Republicans—at once elected Don Pablo de la Guerra, President. By that act we have a Spanish Lieutenant-Governor, and if Gov. Downey should die, or be seduced (as he says he will not) into the United States Senate, we have a Governor, not as now of Milesian, but of fine old Castilian stock, who is very eloquent in broken English, and a perfect orator, they say, in his native tongue, and a gallant, honest, noble, Anti-Lecompton gentlemen. They have had no such good luck in the Assembly, of whose 80 members 38 are Douglas, 22 Breckinridge, 19 Republican, and 1 Bell-Everettian. The Douglas candidate for Speaker, Conness, gets 33 votes, but 38 are necessary to elect, and neither love nor money finds the five that are a-wanting. The 19 Republicans stand together with pluck and resistance that is quite refreshing, voting always for Frank Fargo. Before the Senate organized, Denver was reported with the best show for Dr. Gwin's old shoes, but La Guerra's election is held to cloud his chances. From the way some of the Republicans begin to abuse Edmund Randolph, I presume his prospects are brightening.

N. T. Stockfleth, Consul for Hamburg at this port, was on the street at 9 o'clock yesterday—steamer-morning, cheerful as ever, hearty and perfectly well to all appearances. About 10 o'clock P. M., the report of a pistol was heard in his room. On looking in, the Consul was found dead. He had evidently, after returning home, put on a fresh suit, carefully pushed his shirt-bosom away, and placed the muzzle of his pistol upon the chest right over the region of the heart, and then pulled the trigger. The announcement of his death created a double sensation. He was a young man, very much beloved in a highly respectable circle of society, and that circle was a wide one. The suddenness of the shock made Sunday of it to many, and to add to the gloom, it was steamer-day. The deceased owed thousands of dollars of confidential debts, and when it was known that he had committed suicide under a pressure of financial embarrassments, many men, who, an hour before could raise all the money they wanted, hesitated to take any risks with their names on 'Change. Stockfleth was a partner in the "Lady Adams Company," and his immediate troubles, it was said, grew out of extensive speculations in merchandise which he had held for a long time, paying enormous interest for the purpose. The Lady Adams Company had its principal centre of operations at Sacramento. It originated in the pioneer era, when the ship *Lady Adams* came from the East with a company of stockholders already organized, who have survived fire and flood and all the ups and downs of mercantile life in California, doing "a splendid business." It was rumored in town four hours after the announcement of Stockfleth's suicide, that they had begun in Sacramento to sue out attachments against the Company, of which he was the San Francisco partner and agent. I suppose there will be some cracking heard in our District Courts about it to-day.

That attachment law, by the way, which might properly be entitled "An act to make insolvency sure when one gets into a tight place and his enemy finds it out," has not done one-half the mischief that was anticipated when the Legislature passed it. During the year 1860 there were 69 applications in the city for the benefit of the Insolvent law; their liabilities amounted to $1,025,463, their estimated assets to $137,379. It is true that the insolvencies of 1859 only numbered 56,—but it was supposed that the new device of the Legislature for crushing unfortunate parties the moment they suffered a cramp, would have caught more victims than this increase shows. And if you think 56 is a large number for our population, look to the rearward and see out of what a slough we have come. In 1853, 197 San Francisco firms burst up, owing $8,377,827, with $1,519,175 assets. In 1856, we had 146 insolvents, with $3,401,042 liabilities and $657,908 assets. In 1857, 128 insolvents, with $2,692,865 liabilities and $264,707 assets. In 1858, 95 insolvents, liabilities $1,861,451, assets $93,603. Comparatively, we are as sound as a rock.

If our people faithfully read the newspapers,—if they really demand the kind of reading matter that the papers have been affording them for the last week, we are the most reflective folks on the globe. Especially in the *Bulletin* you will find some of the most tremendous reviews of mines and markets, imports and exports, for length, depth, mind and information, the most remarkable that ever were issued. I suppose you could tell, if you would bend your mind to their study, how many potatoes were raised in the State, how much every chap in the State is worth, how many sticks of maccaroni and square bottles of gin were imported, how many tons of breadstuffs and millions of gold were exported. I did think when I began this letter that I would digest the points that looked interesting and serve them up for the Times, but after reading them all carefully, I find my head too big for my hat; I want a six-shooter rather than a pen to discharge the ideas that swell my brain of the prodigious doings of our town. The only clear and accessible deductions at command are that in mining, agriculture and manufacture we have astonished ourselves; that it is a wonder all our importers have not burst up, you have so persistently crammed our market with all manner of merchandise, much of which we need not import at all; that our exports, other than of treasure, were $3,000,000 more than in 1859; that though our treasure export falls short of that of 1859, our mines have produced no less,—the difference being detained for investment here, which is to our gain in the long run, if not to our immediate credit, and altogether and unquestionably that this is the Land of Promise and of Great Expectations.

GLAUCUS.

From Another Correspondent.

San Francisco, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1861.

I don't feel at all in the humor of writing. Am not in the vein. I am as blue as blue ruin, and it's this ruin that makes me blue, and everybody else. We hear such doleful accounts from the East of failures, of hard times, of thousands who are idle,—can get no work and know not where to lay their hands on a crust of bread. Such universal and general distress among the people to come of the mismanagement, misgovernment, personal jealousies and self-aggrandizement of a few politicians! The people must suffer while their leaders plunge the country in hot water. Would that the aforesaid leaders were plunged into the hot water themselves, as pigs are scalded before the bristles are scraped off. There is too much bristling about these days—too much talk and too little done. We are a long while behind the age here in the way of news, and we cannot, even by Pony Express, get closer than a couple of weeks, and during that time lots of things can happen, and we don't know here how many States are left in the Union, or whether you have seceded one by one, until there are none left, and like sheep, jump out of one pen and huddle up in another, vacating the first premises altogether. Every man here is straining himself to remit largely to the East. There is an earnest desire to do their best to send forward money to relieve as far as possible the distress of their friends and correspondents. They have been called upon to do all they can; and although this is our dullest season, when money is always hard to obtain, just as it were between hay and grass—when the miners are waiting for water to wash out the piles of earth, piled up during the dry season—yet the community has responded to the call, and remitted every red cent that could be raked together.

At this season very little is doing, for the reason that in the interior the roads are so bad that hauling is expensive, and it is customary to lay in stocks in the Fall, to last until Spring, to avoid this additional expense. Consequently there are no country traders in town; and it is of course the very worst time for selling goods. To force them on the market now is ruinous, because it is not regarded here as good policy to buy when you don't want an article, to have it at a little less rate when you do. The argument against it being 2 per cent. a month, and depreciation while holding. I understand orders are received by every mail from the East to sell consigned goods at any price and remit. At any other season it might do; but just now it is a ruinous course to pursue. We have had three weeks of rain, which is worth millions to the State, and it gladdens the hearts of the farmer and the miner,—the one because it softens the ground for plowing and putting in crops, and the other it enables to wash out his pile of "pay-dirt" and realize the glittering particles from it that go to the country trader for supplies, and by him sent to the jobber here, who "converts," without loss of time, and "steamer-day" corrals the pile, and away it goes to your relief. Sixty days hence money will be abundant with us, and interest low,—that is to say obtainable on good security at 1½ ⅌ cent. per month. Bank rates are always 2 ⅌ cent. a month, which you have been wont to quote in support of your theory that California was bound to go to the devil. Two ⅌ cent. and more—even 3 and 5—are rates well known to Wall-street about these days. As the case stands, California is better off to-day than any State in the Union and of course better than any *out* of it. And it is barely possible, that after one or two more panics and smashing up of securities and stocks, you will begin to admit that *California is just about as safe a country to trust money* as ANY other, and certainly has proved herself capable of sustaining herself. It has been too much the belief about New-York and the Eastern cities that nothing was safe *out* of New-York or close about, and when California was mentioned there was a holding up of hands, and an expression of holy horror. You people think it is all right to invest money in ricketty railroad stocks, the roads being buried two feet under first bonds, second bonds, third bonds and then a mortgage or two. What would you say of such securities if offered from California?

The East, and the balance of mankind, will learn eventually (after a few more panics) that California is not only *just as safe* a place to invest money as any other, but a little more so, besides being more profitable. What better opportunity can capitalists ask than now presents itself in the railroad proposed to be built from Sacramento to the Washoe Mining Districts—to be one hundred and fifteen miles long? It will cost less and pay a larger per centage than any railroad in the States, or the Panama Road. A company is about being incorporated to build it, to connect with the Pacific Road. Immense quantities of gold and silver ore will be shipped by this means to this place, where it will meet with ready sale for shipment to England. It will do more to develop the mineral resources of the Washoe district than anything else could. Speaking of the Washoe mines, some very rich discoveries have been recently made of gold and silver, in addition to the mines now being worked, and it is expected that, as soon as the state of the roads will admit of the transportation of machinery for working the ores, a great number of quartz mills will be erected, and the work of extracting the precious metals be carried on with great vigor and energy. Immense quantities of ore are being got out for working, and for shipment, and the prospects of the miners in that vicinity are very flattering. Preparations are being made to work the ores of the Ophir, Central, Gould and Curry mines on a large scale, and it is expected that at least $10,000 per day will be converted into bars from those mines alone. The Ophir mine is probably the richest mine at present known, and it is capable of turning out immense quantities of ore, worth from $500 to $1,500 per ton.

By the arrival of the schooner *Alert* from Kanagawa yesterday, we learn that the *Niagara* had arrived at that place and landed the Japanese Embassy. It is said that her arrival created no excitement, and the reception of the Embassy was without any form or ceremony; they were bundled into common "shore boats," and landed at the ordinary landing-place, while the *Niagara* was scarcely noticed by the authorities. A friend of mine writes me from Kanagawa that it is pretty much a settled fact, among the foreigners, that the Embassy was composed of men of inferior rank, and that there was not a veritable prince or a member of nobility among them. Tommy, the "irrepressible," landed with a very dirty face, and seemed anything but a lion among his countrymen. On the whole, the Embassy is considered a "sell," and the grand affair a glorious humbug. How do you all feel now, and don't you wish you had the money again that was spent in giving a reception and a grand ball to the *nobility* of Japan? Sold, sold.

From present appearances, there will not be a foreigner left in Japan in six months; the obstacles thrown in the way of trade by the Japanese authorities amount to a prohibition, and the merchants and traders that remain are so disgusted that they would all leave if they could realize from their investments in land and public buildings—and they will leave soon, anyhow, and so ends the great Japanese treaty, which proves a grand fizzle. I understand that the invoice of Japanese goods, shipped to your City last Fall, paid a loss of $800. Very encouraging that. You might as well make the most of what you have, for you won't be likely to get any more gimcracks from that source.

We see by the papers that Burch and Scott, our Representatives in Congress, are advocating a separate Republic for California; any opinions they advocate of that nature are simply their own, and they do *not* express the views of the people of this State. The course taken by Senator Latham in this matter has added much to his popularity, and swelled the list of his friends and supporters.

On this point Burch and Scott are *not* representative men—and we do not wish to be held responsible for the opinions of these gentlemen, which must recoil upon their own heads. California is true to the Union, although I might say, that with a hard money currency, and free trade, to the world, she would probably present a state of prosperity unparalleled in the annals of the nation; but even with this tempting bait held out to her, she wavers not, but remains firm, true and faithful to the Union and the Constitution. No mere political causes can affect her faith and devotion, and as for pecuniary advantages, being strong in herself, she requires no foreign commercial aid. You have turned up your noses at California heretofore, but you will be proud of her yet, and as the best proof of your appreciation I expect to see you all emigrating hitherward in pursuit of safety for investments, pecuniary advantages, and that peace and security which you cannot find at home.

To the sagacious and well-digested letters to the *Bulletin*, from its able correspondent in Washington, (J. W. Simonton, its principal editor and proprietor,) we are indebted for a lucid view of the exciting questions of the day, and the all-absorbing news that interests so deeply every man, woman and child in California. These letters are strong features of the paper, and are eagerly read by all, irrespective of party or political views. The arrival of the Pony Express is watched for with breathless anxiety, and every word on the subject of secession is read and discussed by all. Would that the picture was brighter; but it looks blue—awfully, deeply, darkly blue. Let there be peace at any cost, and at any sacrifice; and to gain that, take all the "firebrands" of every party, and offer them as the sacrifice, and be hanged to them. Elevate them to positions they never dreamed of, and do it by mechanical agency. They doubtless would recognize and appreciate that ancient and respectable maxim, "*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*"

You may set this down as a heavy letter, for there's no use trying to be cheerful—I cannot be. My spirits are as heavy as lead, and I must postpone sundry items I had treasured up for an airing in the Times, for I can't serve them up with the proper sauce piquant. We are waiting—not for the wagon—but the *Pony*. Everybody is waiting for the *Pony*; children cry for it. I must mention, as a little expression of the views of secession taken by our District Judge—Hager. Seeing a notice on the door of his chambers yesterday, I had the curiosity to read it, and discovered it to be to this effect: "South Carolinians wishing to practice in this Court admitted to naturalization at half price." A "furrin" friend of mine, from that location, is busy getting his papers made out, in conformity with the requirements of the notice.

PODGERS.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

Arrival of the Embassy—Position of Foreigners—Trade and Commerce—Miscellaneous.

By the arrival of the schooner *Alert*, from Hakodadi, *via* Honolulu, we have late and interesting advices from Japan, a summary of which is contained in the *Polynesian*, from which we extract.

The United States steamship *Niagara*, with the Japanese Commissioners on board, arrived at Kanagawa on the 10th of November, all well. Off Yokohama a courier was sent ashore to proceed overland to Yeddo. No notice whatever was taken of their arrival at Kanagawa by the Japanese, nor did they themselves exhibit any signs of curiosity or interest on their near approach to home. They appeared entirely indifferent, and Tommy—the "irrepressible Tommy"—the ladies' man, looked as dirty as though his face had not been washed since the belles of Washington had last kissed him. No notice was taken of them or the *Niagara* at Yeddo, except the usual salute to the ship. The Commissioners were not permitted to land in the ship's boat, but were quietly landed in a common Custom-house boat in a remote part of the town, without any attention paid to them. No official notice had been taken of the *Niagara's* arrival by the Government; no thanks presented nor gratitude expressed for the courtesies extended to them in America. The *Niagara* was to remain at Kanagawa until the 15th, (two days later than the date of the news received,) to give them an opportunity, should they desire to improve it. The common talk of the street was, that Uncle Sam had been "sold." It was said that none of these Commissioners were men of rank, except what might have been conferred upon them temporarily, but that they were merely spies to ascertain the strength and condition of the American people, and that when they had made their report, they would pass away and be heard of no more.

[Our correspondence from the *Niagara*, published in the Times some days since, gives a much more cheerful and probably more correct view of the reception of the Embassy than this.—Ed. Times.]

Advices from Kanagawa reach to the 13th November. The currency question had been abandoned by the Ministers, and the Mexican dollar would have to seek its own value. It was thought that it would rule about the same as in China.

Considerable ill feeling existed between the American residents and the U. S. Minister, Mr. Harris.

Prince Mito, the great opponent to foreigners, was dead; but the usual collisions still occurred. An *attachée* of the French Legation was assaulted and seriously wounded in his own yard by the very official whom the Government had sent to protect him. The French Minister had expressed his determination to demand full reparation.

The Prussian Admiral was still at Yedo, not being able to effect a treaty, which, it was thought, could not be brought about without coercing the Japanese. The Admiral, while riding with his Aids one day, had been set upon by a large mob, and a bloody scene would have ensued had not the old veteran placed his back against a wall, and fought at sword's point for some time, until rescued by the arrival of a posse of officials, who dispersed the mob. Some of his Aids, however, were pretty severely cut. The Americans are said to be the most favored people at Hakodadi, but that was saying little.

The United States frigate *Hartford* sailed for Hong-Kong on the 7th November.

The United States steamer *Saginaw* was at Kanagawa, and would sail for Hong Kong on the 15th November.

The position of the foreigners in Japan is not to be envied. The French Minister had openly expressed his opinion that in a twelvemonth there would not be a living foreigner in the country. Trade is on the decline; there were only ten ships in port;—[It will be recollected that we are quoting from the *Polynesian's* summary of news from Kanagawa, as received at Honolulu from that place.—Ed. *Bulletin*.]—three were loading for London, with teas, and silks and oil; the others were seeking freight. The foreign population was about 250. The Missionaries have obtained a chapel, and public worship is held every Sunday.

Capt. Manjaro, of the Japanese steamer which visited San Francisco and Honolulu, had been imprisoned for three years, because he was considered too familiar with the foreigners.

A terrible typhoon raged over Japan in the beginning of September, in which the Japanese frigate *Kan-kumarah* (not the *Candinamarah* as previously reported) was lost, and the British frigate of war *Camilla* was missing.

Advices from Hakodadi reach to the 29th of October. Affairs at that place and the intercourse with foreigners remained unsettled. Obstacles were placed in the way of trade by the officials, and street collisions were not unfrequently showing the animosity towards foreigners. A marked difference, however, was shown to Europeans and Americans of the better class, which was said to comprise very few in number—the other class (says the *Polynesian*) having introduced the California practice of shooting people down in the street, which probably had had much to do to create said ill feeling.

There is considerable trade between Hakodadi and China, principally in sea-weed, *beche le mer*, abalones, nut gall, sulphur, tobacco. The vexed question of the currency was still unsettled.

The Mexican dollar was current at 83 cents. American half dollars were taken for harbor dues and duties only.

The schooner *C. E. Foote* from San Francisco, arrived at Hakodadi on the 4th of October, and sailed on the 9th for De Castries' Bay. The whale ship *Marengo* arrived from Ochotsk and sailed on the 15th October; and the whaleship *Florida*, Williams, 550 bbls. the season, would sail soon for the lower coast of California, and touch at Honolulu in the Spring.

Money was scarce, and supplies were plenty. Wood and water had advanced by order of the Government. Several seamen had deserted from the whaleships *Marengo* and *Florida*, but no steps were taken by the authorities to arrest them; on the contrary, it is supposed that encouragement was held out for them to desert, in order to discourage whalers from going to Hakodadi.

E. E. Rice, who had been the United States Consul at Hakodadi, since the first opening of that port to trade, is passenger on the *Alert*, *en route* to Washington, as bearer of dispatches to the United States Government. He was honored with a double salute of fourteen guns at his embarking at Hakodadi; and the Japanese Government vessels, the Custom House and the foreign shipping, were dressed in flags.

The correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, on board the United State steamer *Niagara*, had been put ashore at Yeddo, on account of presenting the captain with a copy of his correspondence to the *Herald*, written at Hongkong, reflecting on the captain. He had been taken away from Yeddo by the United State steamer *Saginaw*, and landed at Hakodadi.

Interesting from the Amoor River.

By way of Japan and Honolulu, the schooner *Alert* brings recent intelligence from the Amoor River. The news from Nicolayeffsky is unimportant. It was rumored that Port Hamilton would be occupied by the Russians. This is an Island in the Straits of Corea, and contains an excellent harbor. *Southward* "the star of Empire (Russian) wends its way." The overland tea trade by Kiatka was entirely destroyed.

A large immigration had come down the Amoor, to Ischia, and much suffering was anticipated on account of the scarcity of food. The Government was about establishing a Custom-house at Nicolayeffsky. Four new iron steamers had been launched, and would ascend the river in the Spring.

The Governor-General of Eastern Siberia had signified his intention of giving grants of land on the banks of the Amoor to all foreigners who would acknowledge the Emperor. The grants were not to be hereditary. Foreigners not naturalized were not allowed to settle above Morenesky port or Keyser, and could hold real estate only seven years. It would then revert to the Crown, or other parties who had conformed to the naturalization laws, together with all improvements thereon. Among the immigrants this year were a large number of Germans. The Russian merchants at Nicolayeffsky had presented a petition to Count Mouravieff that the foreign merchants might not be admitted to the same privileges as themselves.

The Kansas Sufferers.

FORTY THOUSAND DESTITUTE PERSONS.

The following affecting narrative of the sufferings of the people of Kansas has been communicated to us for publication:

Atchison, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1861.

Mr. J. E. Williams, Treasurer—*My Dear Sir*: I cannot send the inclosed statement, without assuring you, that our work has but just commenced; forty days ago we had, as we believed, 30,000 to supply, more or less, with food or clothing; that number has now increased to 40,000; hundreds of families that thought they had a supply, have been dividing out with their poor neighbors until they too are destitute; and this Winter is unparalleled; if all the snow that has fallen in Kansas for the six years I have been here could be piled together, it would not equal the snow now upon the ground.

For ten days past the suffering has been immense; teamsters have been twelve days in reaching here, and at last reached my office exhausted, worn out, man and beast unable to return for days. One part of my hotel I have been obliged to open as a hospital, and Dr. Grant (one of my clerks) gives almost constant needed attendance—from six to ten frozen feet to bind up and attend to in a night. These men have tried to breast these severe storms, to get bread for their famishing families, even when they themselves have had to come here almost naked and quite hungry; yet they are uncomplaining. The full loads that I am now able to give them, with the warm clothing for themselves and the dear ones left behind, seem to them a full compensation for their trials and sufferings. I don't remember to have heard a complaining word in ten days.

One woman last week left five children at home with two days' provisions and a sick husband, and walked here thirty miles in one day, from Holton, Jackson County, and said she must have food; she was a strong German woman, and by the aid of an interpreter I learned the depth of her sorrow. O how I longed to reach the ear of some of the rich, generous and true Germans of New-York. I know they would sustain us while we feed their countrymen. These persons are among our best citizens, and have nobly identified themselves with us here in all the struggles of the past. They are Americans, too—not from necessity, but what is far better, from choice; not because their fathers and mothers arranged to have them born here, but because they desire a free home, upon the free prairies of the West; and now, here with themselves and their little ones, they joyfully yield to the molding influence of American civilization. They too must be sustained, like the sturdy and beautiful shade trees of my native New-England home. They must be held and supported, or the winds of Winter and breath of adversity will prostrate them before they become rooted.

But I need not say more to you. God knows that there are thousands of grateful hearts here who bless you as they do the "Great Father of Spirits," in their morning and evening prayers. Our way sometimes seems dark, but Omnipotence reigns; he makes no mistakes, and is not disappointed. If I have read aright, the early settlers of Plymouth found one half their number dead the first Winter. They soon had a drouth, too, that withered many of their hopes; still were they prospered, and become a people, aye, a power in this land, and they and their principles and descendants have gone everywhere to bless mankind. May we not dishonor them! I am, earnestly and cordially yours,

S. C. POMEROY.

Send contributions of money to the Treasurer of the Kansas Relief Committee, Metropolitan Bank, New York, and donations of clothing to No. 25 Cooper Institute.

FOREIGN VIEWS OF SECESSION.

CONSEQUENCES OF DISUNION.

The following article from the London *Globe*, a semi-official print and supposed to represent the views of Lord Palmerston, is an answer to the remarks of the London *Times* on the consequences of secession, published in our impression of Saturday. The *Globe* is one of the few foreign journals that has evinced a thorough knowledge of American affairs since the commencement of the present agitation. As to the pretension of the *Times* that, in the event of separation, the Southern section would be "the United States," its absurdity need not be pointed out to the American reader. The *Globe* says:

"The advices from the United States, received this morning *via* Londonderry, confirm those brought by the preceding mail, and show South Carolina to be still in a belligerent attitude. The Convention declares it to be treason to levy war against South Carolina, and fixes on death as the punishment. Of course this must be understood as applying solely to the citizens of the State, as no one can suppose even the South Carolinians intend to murder in cold blood any prisoners of war they may take. It is probably meant to compel all South Carolina men in the army and navy of the United States to resign their commissions. The State Government was about to levy war against the United States by taking measures to starve out the garrison of Fort Sumter, a feat more easy to contemplate than to perform, since the fort can be victualed by sea, and the South Carolinians have no war ships wherewith to establish a blockade. The mad proposal to attack the fort on rafts can hardly have been entertained by any person of ordinary sense, and Major Anderson may laugh at these popular modes of carrying on war. The mania for seizing national forts is spreading. The State troops of Georgia are now in the forts near Savannah, and the State troops of Mississippi have occupied those near Mobile. Mr. Adams, Mr. Orr, and Mr. Barnwell, envoys from the Charleston revolutionary Government to the Federal Government, have returned home "disgusted at the unexpected attitude of Mr. Buchanan." It is evident that South Carolina counted on the support of Mr. Buchanan, and that the terms of his Message and the assurances of the Cobbs and Floyds in the Cabinet, gave a great stimulus to the secession movement. It is to be feared that the firmness of the President has come "too late," and that disunion will not be effected without civil war.

The disruption of the Union will certainly lead to strange and unforeseen consequences, but the strangest and most unforeseen is that foreshadowed this morning by the *Times*. It is that by seceding in a compact mass the slave communities of the South—"the Southern Federation—will be the real United States." If this were so, what greater inducement could be offered to the Disunionists? Hitherto, the Southern party has controlled the politics of the Union, distributed its patronage, and used their power to increase their power by grasping all accessible territory. Up to the time when Kansas resisted and refused to be a Slave State, the slave power was the predominant power in the Union. Failing in Kansas, overmatched by Minnesota and Oregon, the South made a last struggle, and, defeated by the Free States, they have fallen back on revolution, and use revolutionary means of coercion to induce submission in the North and Northwest. But if by seceding, from Virginia to Texas and from South Carolina to Missouri they will form the dominant Confederacy on the Continent, if that were a political fact manifest to them, it is strange they do not secede at once, and that the thoughtful men should be filled with dismay, instead of rejoicing. But the real fact is, that the thoughtful men know the weakness of the South: *they know that, far from being able to stand firmly alone, the South, in spite of the fertility of the soil, in spite of the immense extent of the lands subject to the black sway of the slaveholder, will have the greatest difficulty in standing at all.* National power is not to be measured solely by extent of territory. Grant that the Free States are what our ancestors would have called a "Rump," these Free States are many times larger than the British Isles. Grant that the soil is less fertile, the climate severe—men, not soil and climate, make nations. A huge region like that occupied by the North and Northwestern States, peopled by free, industrious, able men of the most tenacious and sturdy stock in the world, is not likely to play a part second to a region cursed with two such curses as the slave population and the "mean whites." Even as regards extent, it is only by comparison with British North America and the Slave country, that the territory of the Free States can be described as a "narrow strip." Within that narrow strip you have all the elements of political greatness. A hardy agricultural population, large towns, fine seaports, an immense marine, waterways and railways, mines, cornfields, meadows, manufactures, and more than all, Capital; these you find in the North and Northwest. On every material point the Free States exceed the Slave States. Hay is more valuable than even cotton. The North and Northwest have more railways, more public schools, more newspapers, more produce of all kinds than the South. In the South you have a wretched and wasteful system of agriculture, comparatively few railways, comparatively no marine. For capital the South depends on the North, and derives from the North almost every species of manufactured goods. Then, there are those dangerous classes, the slaves, who require the most vigilant supervision, and the "mean whites," who, under favorable circumstances, would seize the political power of the Federation. The sole advantage of the South would be its immense territory, and its prospects of more in Cuba and Mexico. Unless the slave-trade were reopened, the South would literally have no other advantage over the North than this boasted extent of dominion.

But it is said Virginia sends a spur up towards Lake Erie, which renders insecure the connection between the Eastern States and the Northwest. Certainly not in a military point of view. Commercially the interests of part of the Northwest point to the Missouri and Mississippi, but politically they will cling to the more powerful centres of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston. Those who made so strong a fight for Kansas are not likely to let go their hold. The fact is that the Free States have turned the flank of the Slave States, and the famous spur of Virginia is of no importance at all, compared with the position of the Free States on the Ohio and the Missouri rivers. Certainly the Free States have no cause to envy the Slave States the natural advantages they possess, seeing that those natural advantages have been so terribly misused and are burdened with so many acquired disadvantages. For other reasons they may determine to prevent disunion. They may be inspired by a pride of power, by love for the great community founded mainly by Northern energies and Virginia statesmanship, by the feeling of nationality, by dread of permanent quarrels resulting from near neighborhood to Slave States, by a desire to retain the command of the Mother of Waters, and by a natural wish to secure payment of debts. But they cannot wish to retain the Slave States in the Union from any dread of the power they will obtain. The Slave States, if they separate from the Union, are far more likely to follow in the track of the South American Republics, to become Mexicos on a grand scale, than they are to become a great empire. In our estimation the South has all to lose and nothing to gain by disunion; and unhappily the rest of the world may lose, too, by conduct which seems to spring from no source but political pride and passion.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA MANIFESTO.

From the London Times, Jan. 19.

To examine a willing witness, to make a speech before an audience thoroughly prepossessed with the opinions which we advocate, to spur a willing horse, or to break a bruised reed, are exploits proverbially easy and inviting. There are few people so modest as not to believe themselves equal to the most arduous of these undertakings. But the facility of all these things sinks to nothing in comparison with the ease of preparing a manifesto on the subject of Slavery and disunion for such a community as that of South Carolina. The happy man to whom fortune has reserved so singular a felicity labors under no other difficulty than the necessity of avoiding whatever temptation, necessity or education may throw in his way towards the smallest degree of modesty, candor, or fairness. If he can avoid these dangerous shoals, he has absolutely no other difficulties to fear. The wind is fair, the sea is smooth, the haven for which his soul longs is full in sight. We confess we are surprised that, strengthened by the possession of so many and such unquestionable advantages, the Separationists of South Carolina have not done more justice to the exciting thesis they have undertaken to handle. Whether it be that the declaration has long been written, and carried about like the redoubtable cane of the ever-to-be-regretted Brooks, ready to be put in requisition on the first convenient opportunity, we cannot tell; but certainly the declaration of the immediate causes which induce and justify the separation of South Carolina from the Federal Union is by no means so lively and spirit-stirring a composition as a little more literary skill might, perhaps, have made it. Of course, it would not be in human nature—that is, in American nature—to commence any great public document without a proper fling at the old mother country, from whose tyranny the States emancipated themselves in order to enjoy, from their mutual justice and forbearance, that perpetual concord and never-ending union and happiness which they sought for in vain from a society corrupted by the vices of monarchy, aristocracy, and feudality, and a decrepit civilization. At this time were established, we are told, the right of a State to govern itself, and the right of the people to abolish a Government when it ceases to accomplish the ends for which it was instituted. We know not what histories are allowed to pass through the charmed circle which girdles the domestic institutions of South Carolina, or how much a man is allowed to know of the history of the world in those fortunate regions without being constituted thereby an Abolitionist, exposed to the vengeance of the halter and the tar-barrel. But we should have thought that the right of a nation to govern itself was fully established by the English Revolution, and the right of a people to get rid of a Government which did not accomplish the ends of its institution by the revolt of the United Netherlands from Spain.

However, we gladly hurry on to the 23d of May, 1788, when South Carolina found herself for the first time a member of the American Union. She applies to the Union the principles which she has learnt in her quarrel with England. She finds that the Union does not exist for her own benefit; that it does not accomplish, as far as she is concerned, fully and entirely the ends of its institution,—nay, that some articles of the contract have not been fully accomplished; and, strong in this conviction, she claims the same right against her sisters as she had before exercised against her parent. There is not much use in reasoning at the present time with South Carolina. Were she more amenable to reason, she would not be in the position in which she finds herself; but, still, we may observe in passing that it speaks well for the wisdom of the American Federation when we find its dissolution advocated on principles upon which no federation could permanently exist. If every State is to claim to be the judge of its own grievances, if it is to act without concert and without appeal, and if whenever it believes that Government does not do all that is required of it or that its allies fall short of their obligations, it is at liberty to break up the Union, how is it possible that the Union can be otherwise than transitory? It is quite true, as South Carolina says, that fourteen States of the Union have, in violation of one article of the Constitution, passed laws, the legality of which is something more than doubtful, to prevent the recovery by their masters of fugitive slaves. But this could scarcely be regarded of itself as a sufficient ground for the dissolution of the Government of the United States, and that it is not sufficient is shown by the conduct of South Carolina herself, which has not thought it a sufficient ground heretofore for secession from the Union. With this single exception, nothing can be conceived more frivolous than the grounds of this manifesto. It may well be that the Northern States do regard the institution of Slavery as sinful, do permit the establishment of societies for the purpose of facilitating the escape of slaves, and have been by no means eager to employ a very imperfect police in hunting down and bringing to justice men who have labored in the cause of the negro, and sought to teach him doctrines as to his duties in this life and his hopes in another inconsistent with the notion so self-evident to the mind of South Carolina, that by treating a fellow-creature as a chattel we can strip him of all personality and all responsibility. Whatever be the extent of his grievances, it is not by them that South Carolina has been driven from the Union. The last cause which she mentions, and the one which she mentions, and the one which has at least served as the occasion for her secession, is the election of Mr. Lincoln—a man of opinions and purposes hostile to Slavery. What the opinions and purposes of Mr. Lincoln are we learnt from better authority than the South Carolina Manifesto,—that is, from Mr. Lincoln himself,—and every one may judge how far this is a true representation of his opinions. On his accession, says the Manifesto, it has been announced that the South shall be excluded from the common territory, that the judicial tribunal shall be made sectional, and that war shall be made against Slavery until it ceases from the United States. It is impossible to read the speeches and writings which circulate in the North, where that freedom of discussion still exists which the South has exchanged for its favorite "domestic institution," without being aware of the utter falsehood of these statements. The South is not to be excluded from the Territories unless the Southerners consider themselves in the light, not of slaveholders, but of slaves. It is not sought to render the Supreme Court of the United States sectional, but to rescue it from the disgrace of being packed with Judges placed there for the advocacy and promotion of Slavery, and we have not been able to discover a vestige even in the most excited speeches in an excited time of any intention, expressed or insinuated, to make war on the institution of Slavery.

But what matters all this? Not a single observation that we have ventured to make could be made in the Republic of South Carolina, thus auspiciously taking her place among the nations of the world. Without law, without justice, without delay, she is treading in the path that leads to the downfall of nations and the misery of families. The hollowness of her cause is seen beneath all the pomp of her labored denunciation, and surely to her, if to any community of modern days, may be applied the words of the Hebrew Prophet—"A wonderful and horrible thing is committed in the land. The Prophets prophesy falsely, and my people love to have it so."

From the London Star.

But for the terribleness of the issues immediately involved, the grounds and forms of procedure on the part of the seceding State would be contemptibly ludicrous. The report of the scene on the occasion of the adoption of the ordinance of secession reads like an impious travestie of the signing of the original Declaration of American Independence. A sympathising reporter describes it as "profoundly grand and impressive." In every other country of the world it will be regarded as grotesquely little and ridiculous. "There was a people assembled through their highest representatives"—but what a people. A nationality! Was ever since the world began a nation constituted of such materials—a commonwealth founded on such basis? The greatest empire of antiquity is said to have grown up from a group of huts, built in a convenient location by fugitive slaves and robber huntsmen. But history nowhere chronicles the establishment of a community of slaveholders solely upon the alleged right of maintaining and enlarging their property in man.

EFFECTS OF SECESSION ON STEAM-NAVIGATION.

From the London Steam-Shipping Journal.

The secession movement if it progresses at the rate and embraces the dimensions, prognosticated by some of the American statesmen will have great results on the future interests of steam-navigation. Whether this may be beneficial or otherwise will depend upon events not yet developed, and on which speculation may be at fault. The existing difficulties may be patched up for a time by compromise or the contest may end in the formation of two separate Republics. Should the latter occurrence take place the slave question will create a more bitter feeling between the Northern and Southern States than is experienced at present. Slaves seeking to gain their freedom will cross the boundaries of the Southern States, and, by entering on free soil, will very likely be demanded from the Northerners. In fact the North Republic will then be to the Southern Republic what Canada now is—the slave's refuge. Embroilments may from this cause spring up between the two Republics, and the final issue may be the union of Canada with the Northern States, with a federative British alliance, or the subjugation of the Southern Republic, and the reintegration of those States into the United Confederation. However the chapter of events may follow each other, certain it is that if the Southern States secede, there will be a revolution in the transatlantic mail service. South Carolina will agitate for that which she has long demanded, and that is, a line of steamers from Charleston to Europe. Georgia will endeavor to start a line from Savannah to England and the Continent; and the Mississippi and Louisiana States will as certainly strive to have the packets start from New-Orleans. This will be a source of contention if the Southern States go so far as to form an independent Federal alliance. Should it be determined to establish new ocean lines of steamers to carry the mails to the Southern Republic, the subsidy to the New-York steamers must necessarily be reduced, unless it be agreed to submit to heavy postal losses. There is one fleet of steamers ready to be placed on any Southern line, if sufficiently remunerated. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Company at one time ran their steamers to Philadelphia, and they would, no doubt, enter into a contract to ply again from the Delaware, or go on further South. But the final arrangement for conveying mails from the United Kingdom to North America, will depend upon the through lines of rail. Before the completion of the railways from France and Belgium to Holland and Germany, the continental inland mails were sent by steamers from London to Rotterdam and Hamburg. As soon as through railway communication was inaugurated, the mails were dispatched by the shortest sea routes. So it will be in the course of time with the Peninsular mails, and so it must be with the American. Whenever the Nova Scotians complete the railway link that is wanting to connect that Colony with New-Brunswick on one side, and with the Maine State, in New-England, on the other, Nova Scotia will afford to the entire American Continent the quickest and most reliable station for the departure and arrival of the Mail Steamers to Europe. And as it has been with the British Channel, so, ultimately, it will be with the Atlantic service. The nearest Ports to each Continent, will receive the preference, for purely Mail convenience, which, of course, implies expedition. The first land struck from Europe is St. John's, Newfoundland; but Newfoundland is an island, separated from the Continent by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is totally unsuited for a grand Mail dépôt. Cape Breton, standing in the ocean between Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, is objectionable on the same grounds; and the River St. Lawrence being frozen over in winter, destroys for six months in the year all the advantages which Quebec possesses from its central position, connection with the Railways, and Lake Steam Navigation.

This Slave question, which now threatens to divide the United States, is a legacy from our forefathers, who insisted upon planting Slavery in the new colonies, notwithstanding the resistance it met with at various times from the Colonists. When Georgia and Virginia protested against the introduction of negroes, the Colonists were informed that they ought not to oppose a traffic which was so beneficial to the British Empire. Slavery must have enriched the mother country to a considerable degree, for it was a source of wealth to our ship-owners, who for many years had a monopoly in the trade. There was a period in our history when the abrogation of the slave-trade would have raised a cry of indignation throughout the country. Large fortunes were made in the conveyance of negroes; and this trade, which was then considered respectable and legitimate, but which is now branded as piratical, did wonders for the extension of the British flag. This obnoxious trade formed the groundwork of many a treaty, wherein it was sought to create a full monopoly in the carriage of slaves by sea. At the Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and Spain, on the 1st of

March, 1713, it was expressly stipulated by King Philip that the English should have an exclusive privilege for furnishing the Spanish West Indies with negroes, according to the *assiento* contract. It was stipulated in this treaty that from the 1st of May, 1713, to the 1st of May, 1743, a British company should be allowed to transport into the colonies of Spain 140,000 negroes, or 4,800 per annum. Agreements were made with other States seeking to advantage the British flag, and forts were erected by Great Britain on the African coast to protect the shipping engaged in this nefarious traffic. The slaves have multiplied in the Anglo-Saxon colonies since those days, and have become an institution; and their emancipation is now surrounded with many difficulties and vast prejudices.

PARIS GOSSIP.

The Emperor on Skates—Severe Cold—Polar Bears at the Garden—The American Bonaparte Case—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, Jan. 18, 1861.

The local excitement of the moment is the skating in the Bois de Bologne. Three weeks of a temperature of ten degrees below freezing point has furnished the ice for this carnival of the skaters. We do not pretend to rival the scenes of the Serpentine at London, where the daily report of *pleasure* is 100,000 skaters, 20 killed, 300 broken limbs, and 200 damaged heads. Nor have we anything like the night torchlight scenes, the "express skating train," the orchestres, the quadrilles, or a humane society to save the drowning and dress the wounds of the broken and maimed. But we have instead a daily exhibition of royalty on skates. The Emperor and Empress, the Count and Countess de Morny, and, in fact, all the Court people young enough to indulge in this kind of exercise, are on the ice every afternoon. The Emperor, who is a good skater, even at fifty-two years of age—a man is "young" in this country, you know, till sixty—flies about through the crowd of skaters as unmolested as any other private gentleman. The Empress, who is not a skater, and who commenced her ice exercises in a handsome hand-sled with golden runners, has at last been induced to try the skates, and yesterday made her *début* in a short Russian costume, which exposed her handsome feet and legs, and set off her person to great advantage. Her Majesty got along very well for a first attempt; she was led by the hand by several gentlemen in her first movements—among the rest, Mr. Stevens, the well-known Belgian artist, and one of the "crack" skaters, had the honor of conducting Her Majesty. Several American ladies have appeared on skates, but ice is so rare at Paris that skating is not regarded as an amusement for the feminines. The initiative of the Empress will perhaps give it vogue for any future occasions that may present.

Everybody complains of the present excessive cold except the *savans*, who seize the occasion to indulge in a series of experiments *in anima vili*, that is to say, on dogs, which it has become the habit for some time past in the scientific world to cut and slash without mercy. We are assured that the dog continues, nevertheless, to be the friend of man—a stretch of kindness we had not supposed him capable of. The other day a gentleman missed his dog while hunting, and was obliged to go home without him. The next day he returned to hunt the dog, and at last found him frozen in the position of a "setter" watching a hare, which latter was also frozen "setting" the dog. Since then the *savans* have been freezing dogs every night, in order to study the *modus operandi* of cold on animal tissues. It seems that one of these gentlemen had the luminous idea of exposing an unhappy dog all night in the open air, with his mouth open and his tongue out, in the interest of science. He thus discovered that cold has the power of diminishing progressively all the nervous functions, and even of weakening, and finally extinguishing, muscular movement—results well known to the ignorant, but which the learned men in question seemed to ignore.

While a part of the population of Paris seeks its pleasure in the lakes of the Bois de Bologne, another part devotes its leisure to the bears of the Garden of Plants. The highwater in the Seine—the highest since 1819—has flooded the dens of the bears and frozen over. This extraordinary event has thrown the polar bears into a state of agreeable excitement, for they imagine themselves returned to their native country, and gambol all day long on the ice, to the amusement of the crowds that never cease to surround them. The black bears, on the contrary, are suffering from this state of things, and the physician-in-ordinary to the Garden, fearing that they might be seized with a catarrh, or worse affection of the lungs, conceived the idea of throwing them some boxes of jujube paste. The animals ate the boxes and left the paste!

After the death of the Prince Jerome Bonaparte, last Summer, his first wife, Miss Patterson, of Baltimore, and her son, Mr. Jerome Bonaparte, of the same city, came to France in order to institute a suit before the French Courts, in which they hoped to have declared the legitimacy of the Baltimore marriage, and the rights of the Baltimore family in the succession. Many friends of the family, we believe, have counseled them not to push this suit, since it is altogether improbable that the Courts will reverse the decision already made against them, and thus the case would only be envenomed, and the position of the Captain in the French army rendered disagreeable. But however this may be, the case has been put in the hands of the First Advocate of France, M. Berryer, and will come on for a hearing the 25th of this month, before one of the tribunals of Paris. M. Berryer has published all the evidence in pamphlet form for the consideration of the judges before whom the case is to be tried. This evidence consists in letters and documents already presented to the family council which decided against the Baltimore family in 1856. The most important of these documents were published in M. Thiers' 18th volume of the *Consulate and the Empire*, a few months ago, and these I sent you at the time for publication in the Times. The suit excites a good deal of attention, and I will endeavor to keep you advised of its progress.

The French journals amuse themselves no little at the idea of a chief magistrate of a nation who could find no better method of suppressing an insurrection than that of ordering a day of general fast and prayer. On this subject *Charivari* has his say, for having asked some one for an explanation of this "grotesque idea" of Mr. Buchanan, he received for answer: "*Mon Dieu*, the thing is simple enough; the Transatlantic Confederation being threatened with subdivision, like those of the German Confederation, the President has decided to bring them under a *Diet*."

Another paper announces that Turin is in consternation, and all because the *Patrie*, in noticing the vote of the South Carolina Convention on the ordinance of secession, heads the article with the startling words: "South Carolina has crossed the Ticino." (The Rubicon's occupation is gone!)

Malakoff.

ART GOSSIP.

Yankee land, represented by Boston-town, is so conveniently at hand that it is continually benefited by the generosity of Gotham. To that snow-covered region have recently been consigned the unclad forms of Dubufe's Adam and Eve, and the sweet rendering of the bare-footed Cinderella by Van Lerius. The solid men are welcome to all they can extract from the lifeless figures of our unwise progenitors, but we beg them to close their eyes to the beauties of Cinderella, and send her back again. There is one consolation, the picture is not very large, and that is enough to damn it in the eyes of the *habitués* of the Atheneum. In the Goupil Gallery the statue of the Lotus-eater, by Miss Stebbins, attracts great attention. It represents a good-looking youth, who, with listless air and a sort of a devil-me-care expression, leans cross-legged against the stump of a tree, around which grows the lotus. On his head, placed with evident care, is a garland of the treacherous plant, in his hand lies unclasped, a sprig of the same, which serves to call the attention of the beholder to the fact that the figure is undraped, while trailing upon the ground are various vines, on all of which are clusters of the oft-sung lotus. The anatomical execution of the work is exact, and it would be difficult to suggest any improvement in that department. One's idea of a Lotus eater, however, does not allow us to agree with the artist, in the desirability of so muscular a leg, more befitting a youthful Hercules, than one whose energies are sapped; whose muscles are relaxed; whose fire is gone; whose life is spiritless, and whose very existence is but a dream. The face is very beautiful; and to our mind, fully conveys the idea of a drowsy, half conscious, self-satisfied, listless content, such as doubtless those gentry who indulged in the seductive berry were wont to experience. The stomach would not seem to indicate data from which such a bodily state could be deduced—no hearty meal reposes therein, and were it not for the expression given by the other portions of the body, one would not conceive that L. E. had partaken of his dinner. The limbs are exquisitely modeled, and the feet are gems such as are not often found amongst those who subsist on heartier food. Miss Stebbins has succeeded, there is no doubt on that point, and we are pleased to learn that duplicates of this figure have already been ordered by several of her fellow-countrymen and admirers. At this same gallery the French and Flemish pictures, which have been so rare a treat to New-Yorkers during the Winter, will be sold at public auction on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday next. There are few pictures in the collection that are not very good, the majority of them being productions of the most distinguished living artists. Inducements have been offered to the agents to have the sale deferred, but for reasons of imperative necessity it will be held as advertised.

The Crayon Art Gallery, under the direction of that enterprising son of Athens, George Ward Nichols, is daily thronged by the friends of Brown, whose "White Mountain View" is on exhibition at that resort. We shall at another time allude more at length to this last and best work of that truly eminent artist. The picture is of the same size as the "Bay of New-York," recently sent to England. The scene is taken at a point found on the road from the Androscoggin Valley to the Connecticut Valley, about ten miles from Gorham. In the foreground are most faithfully painted moss-covered rocks, large and smaller ferns, shivered trees, and groups of similar objects, forming exquisite pictures in themselves;—to the right of this extends a forest, laden with Autumnal-tinted leaves, from amongst which rise gracefully curling clouds of smoke, and out from which rushes, bubbling and gurgling, the shallow water, disclosing through its shiny depths the peculiar pebble and the rounded stone. Back of all are the mountains, prominent of which is that grandly towering, snow-capped Washington, on whose appearance poets exhaust themselves, and whose beauties are known in every land. The atmospheric effect produced by a singular combination of rose tints and golden shimmer is strange, but truthful. No such sky, or clouds, are ever seen in this section of our country, but to the visiter at the White Mountains the appearance will be familiar. Indeed, the management of color in the atmosphere, and the beauties of the landscape in the foreground, are to us the principal merits of the work. We miss in the mountains the effect of grandeur, of immensity, and of vastness, which certainly belongs to them in Nature. Whether this is owing to an unfortunate perspective medium or to faulty drawing, we cannot say. As a whole, the picture is wonderfully fine, and excels, in many important points, its companion "The Bay of New-York," over which so many professionals and amateurs went raving and delirious with satisfaction. Mr. Nichols will take the painting to England, where, with the other, it will remain on exhibition for a few weeks.

Vanderlyn's picture of Aaron Burr is still on exhibition at Williams & Stevens'. With the exception of one other, it is the only really good original portrait of that remarkable man. After the duel with Hamilton, and the flight of Col. Burr, a person in the employ of the latter as cook took possession of the family pictures. Of these, two were painted by Copley.—the father and mother of Aaron, and two by Stuart,—Col. Burr and Theodosia, his daughter. For a long time the whereabouts of these pictures were unknown, but recently, a relative of Col. Burr found them in the hands of a person residing in a village in New-Jersey. The paintings by Copley were not well preserved, having been rolled up they were cracked and somewhat defaced, but the others were in good condition. The likenesses are good, but not as accurate as those by Vanderlyn. That of Col. Burr has too much the appearance of a "sitter," although the handsome features, the expansive forehead, the firm mouth and the erect carriage at once call to mind the hero of many a romance, and the object of many a love. The picture of Theodosia is better. Stuart, it is well known, delighted and excelled in the painting of female heads, and this subject, renowned for exquisite beauty, for remarkable intelligence and curious talent, has called forth all the powers of that great artist. It is gratifying to know that these specimens are in the possession of one who will prize them, not only as memorials of the departed, but will preserve them with jealous care as perfect exponents of the rare ability, power and skill of one of the finest portrait painters the world ever knew.

The International Gallery has some very good and some very poor pictures in its well-arranged and cosy rooms. With a Cattle-piece by Schmitson, a connexion of the old Smith family, we were particularly pleased. Pleased because it assured us that the inhabitants of Berlin are fond of a joke, and encourage jokers. The gold-medal was awarded to Schmitson for painting this picture, and, as the best picture in the Berlin collection, it deserves attention. It seems that a farmer was out in the field with his son, and was gathering grain of some kind, which he and his son aforesaid put upon a wagon drawn by three oxen. There was also a black "dorg" in the party. The father went away for something, leaving the three oxen, the cart, and the dog in charge of the son. The son fell asleep in the wagon; a thunder-storm arose; the oxen became frightened and frantic, while the dog barked so furiously as to wake up the boy, and infuriate the chewers of cuds. It was at this precise period of time that Schmitson depicted the scene. The boy, who peers with terror over the dash-board, is finely pictured; he is thoroughly awake, and very much scared; the wagon is well drawn, and the cur barks most naturally; but the cattle—oh, Schmitson! Whoever saw an ox—not to say three oxen—who, while running, could turn up his leg in front, so as to show clearly and plainly the sole of his hoof? Whoever saw oxen with tails so straight and stiff that ramrods fail for comparisons? Badly-bred, illy-formed, crooked-limbed, goat-headed oxen, may be worth gold medals in Berlin, but they are not here.

With "Susanna and the Elders," at the same Gallery we were really delighted. Jacobs has succeeded in transferring a very naughty story to canvass in a most agreeable manner. "Susannah" is a young woman of perhaps twenty summers. Her form is disclosed as she sits bathing her dear little feet in the water. The well-shaped head, the sweet, but deprecating expression of the eye, the blooming cheek, the rounded bosom, tapering most gracefully to the pink tinted nipple, the thoroughly developed figure and the curving leg indicate the most severe and conscientious study of the human form by the meritorious artist, but they do not afford any excuse for the rascally Elders whose lecherous faces are seen peeping over the fence that they might enjoy the sight of a beauty so rare, and yet so well done. The heads of those inquisitive deacons are bald, and belong apparently to men, verging towards fifty, certainly old enough to be about more seemly business. There is a great deal of character displayed in the three faces, the different expressions are most capitally given, and Jacobs is undoubtedly an artist of unusual ability.

"Children Bathing," is the title of a very sweet and tempting picture of two little girls, who in the seclusion of the woods, have found a stream of water, in which they prepare to bathe. One of them, a merry-faced, blue-eyed, golden-haired beauty, with a full round neck and a pretty little hand is paddling in the water with her feet; while the other, a black-haired, and brown-eyed rogue, is unfastening her shoe and watching with anticipatory delight the evident enjoyment of her companion. It is far from being a pretentious piece, but is much better than many, that are so.

Eastman Johnson, who is a Yankee by birth and an American in feeling, exhibits several *genre* pictures, illustrative of New-England country life. They are decidedly jolly and cheerful. The "Husking" scene, in particular, is of great merit in design, finish and detail. Mr. Johnson well deserves the reputation he now enjoys, of being one of our finest character painters.

Cropsey, who still finds employment for his pencil in London and adjacent places, has sent over a picture of Niagara. It does not pretend to anything beyond a careless and unlabored representation of the great cataract—but we doubt if it is well for any artist of merit and reputation to attempt a Niagara unless he gives to it time, thought and study. There are so many Niagaras that do not pretend to greatness, and the subject has become so common, that unless a man proposes to do something which shall tell on his future, he had better leave it alone entirely.

W. H. Powell has chosen a novel way of presenting the beauties of art to the public. He opens Aptommas' *Matinée d'invitation* with a lecture on the Fine Arts, and therein draws nice distinctions, suggests pleasurable participations, and gives useful information. Mr. Aptommas, whose name is familiar in our musical circles, has opened an establishment in this City, where he offers facilities for the acquirement of a knowledge of fine arts, music, languages, &c., and we learn that its success is commensurate with his merit, of which latter there can be but one opinion.

I. Harrison, Jr., now at the Pensacola Navy-yard, writes to a friend in Columbus, Miss., and says that he thinks there will be no fighting to take Fort Pickens. The Mobile *Register* thinks his opinions are entitled to much consideration.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 2.

$6,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	93½	50	Hudson River R.	43
15,000	Trea 12 ℔c Notes	101¾	50	do	42½
500	do	102	200	do	42½
4,000	Trea. 10½ ℔c Nts.	100	50	do s15	42
5,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	98	100	do	42
10,000	Ten. St. 6s '90	69	200	Harlem Railroad	15
15,000	N Carolina St. 6s	75	800	Harlem R Pref	37
5,000	Missouri S. 6s	67	20	do	37¼
5,000	do	66½	200	Reading Railroad	42
1,000	do	66¼	700	do	42½
2,000	do	66	10	Del. L. & West'n R.	89
2,000	Califor State 7s	86½	50	Mich. C. R.	53¾
2,000	Erie 3d M Bs '83	86	350	do	53
4,000	Erie R 4th M Bs	80	200	do	52½
2,000	Mich. S. 1st M Bs	81	700	Mich S. & N. I. R.	14
500	Ills. C. R. bds	96½	250	M S & N.I.G.S.	31½
2,000	Gal. & C 1st m.	9 ½	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	74
2,000	do	95	250	do	73½
6	Bk of N. Yk	92	600	do	73
49	Bk of Com	92	100	do b10	73½
25	Am Ex. Bk	92½	100	do s30	72½
5	Metropolitan Bank	104¼	200	do s15	72
10	Imp. & Trad. Bank	100	300	do s30	72
40	Penn. Coal Co	80	250	Galena & Chi. R.	69½
175	Pacific M. S Co	83	00	do b30	69½
500	N. Y. Cen. R. p&c	77½	150	do	69¼
20	do	78	100	do s20	69
100	do p&c	77¾	300	do s3	69
150	do opg	77¾	100	Clev. & ToledoR s10	31
50	do s5	77¾	250	do	31¼
200	do opg	77⅝	1000	do	31
100	do p & c	77⅜	450	Chic. & R'k I. R.	55
50	Erie Railroad	31½	145	do	55½
100	do	31¼	100	do	55⅝
100	do	30⅞	650	do	55½
100	do s15	30	400	do	55½
150	do	30	10	Chi., Bur. & Q. R	70
50	Mil. & Mississippi R	11	50	do	69½

SECOND BOARD.

$500	Treas 12 ℔c Notes	101¾	50	Michigan Central R.	53
1,000	N. Car. State 6s.	75	50	do b10	53½
2,000	California St 7s	86½	350	Gal. & Chic. R b3	69
1,800	Ohio State 6s, '65	97	100	do	68¾
2,000	Missouri State 6s	66½	50	do	68⅞
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	68	550	Mich. So. & N. I. R	14
2,000	Brklyn City W. L.	100	500	do b30	14½
4,000	La C. & M. L. G Bs.	17	50	Mich. So. & N.I.G.S.	31½
50	Pacific M. S. Co	82½	100	do b10	31½
80	do	82	58	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip	73
25	do b10	82	100	do	72½
50	do	81½	50	do	72
300	N.Y. Cen. R. opg	77⅝	100	do	71½
150	do p. & c.	77¾	100	do s30	71½
100	do opg	77¾	50	Clev. & Tol. R	31
50	do s5	77¾	250	do	30¾
300	Erie Railroad	32	550	do	30
500	do s30	31	200	do s10	30
10	do	32¼	100	do	30½
200	do	32½	100	Chic & R. I. R.	55
70	Hudson River R	42½	50	do	55½
100	do	42¾	200	do	55½
100	Harlem R Pre'd	37	200	do b30	55⅝
200	do	36½	150	Harlem Railroad	15

Monday, Feb. 4—A. M.

The Trade at this port for the past week continued active in the clearances of Domestic Produce, the value of which is $2,765,740, against $1,431,842 the same week last season. At the same time the clearances of Cotton to Europe from the Southern ports are very large, reaching a total of 160,000 bales, equivalent to an Exchange of $8,000,000. Against these two items of nearly *eleven millions* in a single week, we receive in Gold from England and France by the steamers *Etna* and *Arabia*, at this port, to the value of $2,755,000. The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $4,398,632 against $6,033,934 same week last year. This increased movement must be esteemed a fair index to a moderately active trade for the Spring, but for the continued absence of anything like a good demand, which throws a very large proportion of the current imports into Bond, to await a more favorable market. There is some improvement of business with the Middle States and the Northwest, but not sufficient to afford a fair average of Westward-bound traffic to the great railways, which maintain their comparison with last season's business by the freer movement of domestic produce to the sea-board, including some liberal shipments of Cotton from Memphis and other Southern points over the Illinois Central and Ohio roads. There is also a considerable traffic over the Illinois Central in the direction of Cairo in Grain and Provisions for the Cotton States. The dull trade in Dry Goods and general foreign merchandise which now discourages the Importing interest, is ascribed wholly to our political troubles, as otherwise most of the interior States, including some of the Cotton States, since the rapid recovery in price and demand for their great staple, were seldom more able to consume goods than at present. The end of these troubles is neither seen, nor can it, with any degree of confidence, be now predicted. The last mail from Europe, (by the *Arabia* on Saturday morning,) indicates a rapid change in the views and impressions which our unfortunate domestic difficulty are making on the public mind of England and France, and the danger to American credit now seems, that whereas the first response was adverse to all sympathy with the Southern secession, the second thought is that the movement has assumed such proportions as to render the immediate recognition of a separate Southern power by the two great commercial States of Western Europe inevitable. An article on this subject, indicating a sudden change in the temper of English sentiment, from the London *Times*, copied into our paper on Saturday morning, attracted much attention and remark on the Stock Exchange during the day, and increased the anxiety in business circles generally that something should be done in the Convention of the Middle and Border States, at Washington, this week, to arrest the further progress of secession, and to avert the alternative of constituting two Confederacies out of our present common Union. That the change in English sentiment, foreshadowed by its leading Press in London, proceeds from Manchester rather than Exeter Hall, and grows out of the alarm in regard to the Cotton supply, as opposed to the manifestations in this crisis of the mere Anti-Slavery notions of the British Kingdom, does not the less imperil the credit and consideration due to the *whole* of this country from Europe, nor remove the sting of the invidious comparison instituted by the London *Times*, in the leader referred to, against the commerce and trade of the North and Northwest. The same mail brings a serious reaction against American Stocks, though this is partly due to the closeness of Money for speculative purposes in London, which seems to have affected the Stock Exchange generally, including the English Railway list, in which some heavy upward speculations had been going on previous to the advance in Money at the Bank of England from five to seven ℔ cent. But it would be idle to deny that the more lively apprehensions of a permanent division of the Union, created by the news which went from this side on the 5th January, had something to do with the dullness in our State securities and decline in our most active Railway shares at the close of the week in London, when the *Arabia* sailed. We do not learn that any considerable parcels have returned here for resale, nor is it likely that the English jobbers who understand, from past experience, the unreliable character and wild and sudden changes in the New-York market, (always sensitive to English financial news,) will venture largely upon such an experiment, and the probability is that ten shares of Erie and Illinois Central will be sold *short* in Wall-street on the calculation of a Foreign supply to one actually returned from Europe. This, indeed, was quite apparent on Saturday.

The market for Money during the week scarcely varied, from one day to another, either on Stock loans or Merchant discounts. The only marked change was in Treasury paper, the interest on which from 9½ ℔ cent. ℔ annum the week before rose to 10½ ℔ cent., at which rate there were some demand for Treasury Bills on Saturday. The Funded Stocks of the United States were also steadier at the close, notwithstanding the proposed extension of authority to the incoming Administration to create new loans in settlement of existing claims upon the Government to twenty-five millions. The rates of Exchange, so far from going higher on the receipts of Gold from the other side, fell ¼@½ ℔ cent. on London, and ½@¾ ℔ cent. on Paris, at the close of the week, the former leaving off, on actual sales, 106½@106¾, and the latter 5f. 35@5f. 32½.

The Receipts of Specie at New-York from the 1st of July last, to the present date, are:

From California	$22,736,051
Foreign points direct	17,536,000
Foreign *via* Boston	3,364,000
Total deliveries	$43,636,051
Against an export of	16,430,792

The following is the Specie list by the *Arabia*, on Saturday, from England and France. The sum received from the latter, to the address of the Cashier of the Merchants' Bank, is understood to be for account of the Bank of Louisiana, and a portion of the English Gold will probably take an immediate Southern direction:

G. M Brazziotti	£2,000	Richard Irvin & Co.	30,000
F. Sharp	2,000	W. & W. Smith & Co.	950
A. M. Lawrence	1,750	Drexel & Co	34,900
Samuel Thompson's Nephews	1,000	R P. Buck & Co	500
G R. Jewett	500	Walsh, Carver & Chase	600
H C. Hard & Co	200	Cammann & Co	2,475
Gillespie Dean & Co.	1,000	Trenholm Bros & Co	5,000
Thos. Dixon	18,000	Bauendahl & Co	40,000
Caron & Co	586	Hardt & Co	40,100
S. C. Sautler & Wilm'n	1,250	A. Bell's Sons	400
B'k of the Republic	2,024	J. Ahabas	1,390
J H. Brower & Co	160	Hale, Sayre & Co	1,036
Law, McAlister & Co	1,400	C. Bramhall	616
Taylor Brothers	1,000	Howes & Crowell	500
G. P. Upton	2,000	Nesmith & Sons	1,300
G. W. Thayer	975	F. Butterfield & Co	10,000
W. Tyson	455	August Belmont	20,000
Caurille Guiraud	200	F. T. Montell & Barton	379
		Snow & Burgess	500
Total			£227,086
J. D. Vermilye			$120,000

The following is the Specie list of the *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall, arrived yesterday morning, with the California remittance and mail of Jan. 10:

SPECIE LIST OF NORTHERN LIGHT.

Order	$14,076	Richard Patrick	40,000
Wm. Hoge & Co	30,000	Stephen Tilton & Co	5,000
De Rham & Co	51,550	Baker & Morrell	1,352
Wm. Hoge & Co	10,000	Metropolitan Bank	110,201
Order	5,000	Chas. D. Davis	2,274
M. Heller & Co	9,000	Jennings & Brewster	9,000
Hoffin & Rosenstock	6,000	P. Naylor	12,000
Scholl & Bro	23,000	Aug Belmont & Co	160,000
H. Cohn & Co	14,000	C. W. Crosby	3,500
Wm Seligman & Co.	25,000	Alpheus, Hardy & Co.	1,500
Frank Baker	10,000	W. F. Webb & Co	14,000
J. Heller & Bro	8,600	J. A. Cogbill	12,000
Newstadter Bro	15,000	Jas. Lee & Co	1,000
J B. Wier	10,000	Duncan, Sher'n & Co	121,882
Bullin & Lander	22,500	Wells, Fargo & Co	281,000
J. Strauss Bro & Co.	34,000	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Am. Ex Bank	135,000	B. Besnco	200
W. T Coleman & Co.	90,000	S. Lansbury & Bros.	4,060
R. Meader & O. Adams	11,000	G. G. Hobson	72,421
Jas. Patrick & Co	20,000	W. H. Bussy	500
Treadwell & Co	15,000	P. & H. Lewis & Bros.	340
A. S Rosenbaum & Co	14,000	S. H. Munoz & Co	750
Hug. Kelly & Co	72,000	Order	3 60
Conroy & O Connor	11,000	Tappan & Stadrick	3,39
Total			$1,516,15

As we expect to be able in a few days to publish the official Custom-house returns of the Foreign trade at this port for the month of January, and with them our usual summary by months since the 1st of July last, we omit this morning our usual comparison by weeks.

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

Loan of the United States of 1874	91@93½
New-York Central	79½@80½@77½@77¾
New-York and Erie	36½@37@30@32
Reading	45½@42
Rock Island	57½@54½
Michigan Guaranteed	33½@31½
Michigan Southern	15½@14
Michigan Central	57½@58@52
Toledo	34½@35@30
Galena	72½@68½
Illinois Central	79@80@71½
Panama	113@112
Pacific Mail	85½@84½@87@81½
Missouris	68½@65½
Virginias	76@71
Tennessees	74½@68
Illinois Central Bonds	96@96½
Hudson River	44½@45½@12½
Harlem Preferred	38½@36½
Burlington and Quincy	73@69
Harlem Common	16@14½

There was a fair degree of steadiness in the Stock speculation early in the week, followed by decided dullness on Friday, and a rapid fall on Saturday forenoon after the English mail by the *Arabia*. The State Securities, with the exception of New-Yorks, were heavy all through the week, and larger offerings were pressed on sale than the market would take without a considerable fall in prices, as indicated in the above table. The Railway shares all sympathized with Illinois Central and Erie on Saturday, and as these two were eagerly pressed, both for cash and on time, the Western Stocks generally, and Central, Hudson, Harlem and Reading followed in the decline. After the early Board, when the Erie was sold on the influence of the London quotation at 30 ℔ cent., there was a demand at 31@32@32½ ℔ cent., and it seemed evident that no adequate orders to sell on English account had authorized the first decline. In the case of Illinois Central, there was a momentary reaction to 73¾ ℔ cent, but at the Second Board the price fell to 71¼@71¾ ℔ cent. The lower figures for this stock, will, probably, soon bring in new buyers at home, in view of the prosperity of the Company and the West. The traffic shows a gain of *seventy-five per cent.* last month, ($326,862 80 against January, 1860,) a gain of $141,605 80. The aggregate of sales, cash collected for lands, and traffic, is $580,772, against $275,697 in January, 1860. The sales of land since Sept. 1 exceed $1,000,000, and the collections are nearly $500,000. The decline in New-York Central from the close of the week before is about 2 ℔ cent., and about the same in Hudson, Harlem Preferred, and Michigan Guaranteed, while Toledo fell off 4 ℔ cent., Rock Island, 3 ℔ cent., Michigan Central, 5 ℔ cent, and Reading, 3½ ℔ cent.; most of the fall occurring on Saturday. In the afternoon the general market left off heavy.

In addition to the news published on Saturday morning by the *Arabia*, we learn from the private letters that the accounts by the *Fulton* and the Portland steamer from this side to the 5th January caused a more despondent feeling in London in regard to our political troubles. The succeeding mail was looked for with some apprehension of a collision at Charleston and of a continued low exchange at New-York. Upon the latter would depend the further rise in the Bank of England rate of interest. The management were averse to going above 7 ℔ cent., as the dearness of money was already affecting the general interests of trade, besides breaking down the speculations going on in British Railway and other stocks—American participating in the prevailing decline. Erie shares on Saturday, 19th January, left off 27½@28½, and Illinois Central 64 ℔ cent., or 36 discount. In other descriptions there was not much doing. The letter of a well-advised authority speaks of the decline on Saturday as amounting to something like a panic feeling. The return from the Bank of England for the week ending on the 16th of January gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£2,746,319	Decrease	£991,073
Other deposits	14,433,956	Decrease	1,043,469
Rest	3,335,181	Increase	49,763
Government securities	8,783,721	Decrease	1,236,000
Other securities	21,123,578	Decrease	376,188
Notes unemployed	5,081,625	Decrease	436,490

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,398,220, being a decrease of £5,458, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £11,775,363, showing a decrease of £400,033 when compared with the preceding return.

The circular of Messrs. Seyton & Wainright, for the European mail of Saturday last, thus comments on the default of interest on Feb. 1, by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway management. This default follows the bad example, a year or two since, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, of defaulting on the first coupon, after every indulgence asked for had been granted in funding five half-yearly instalments upon the original first mortgages of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, and Ohio and Indiana sections.

> "The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company have defaulted on the interest due to-day on their first mortgage bonds. A statement has been issued of the reasons for this failure, from which we learn that the net revenue of the road, which is amply sufficient to pay the interest, has been used to settle the claims of certain preferred creditors, and to buy equipment which, in the opinion of the officers of the road, "must be provided." Much disappointment will doubtless be felt by the holders of these bonds, who subscribed 10 ℔ cent. of their holdings in cash towards the completion of the track, on the faith of estimates which assured them a regular income from this date It is worth note, however, that the road is, by the terms of organization, under the complete control of the first mortgage bondholders, if they choose to act—they having a majority of votes, and thus the ability to direct or change the management."

The following table will show the receipts of the Harlem road by months since the year 1848. The heaviest receipts for any month being those of October, 1860, which amounted to $111,173, an excess of $2,000 over the largest amount made in any previous month, and that was in December, 1856, when the total footed up $109,102.

MONTH.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
January	$21,331	$27,730	$31,541	$41,501	$45,601
February	19,012	28,816	29,388	37,101	46,286
March	20,172	30,105	32,666	42,615	62,254
April	23,436	33,026	39,375	49,610	61,046
May	28,479	36,575	44,446	58,045	68,846
June	29,598	36,466	45,855	54,992	66,698
July	32,413	37,330	49,625	60,577	70,888
August	33,284	38,009	49,074	61,290	77,282
September	31,441	37,700	46,250	59,005	69,349
October	29,601	45,560	45,641	57,228	70,463
November	24,849	36,950	40,776	50,727	62,198
December	25,420	31,334	40,770	49,151	62,724
Total	319,036	417,533	489,934	621,842	765,655

MONTH.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
January	$73,792	$77,795	$92,805	$77,369
February	64,563	63,457	73,895	79,834
March	78,053	75,971	85,162	92,113
April	72,825	72,760	77,875	88,460
May	83,391	82,150	85,288	90,962
June	84,943	80,743	87,593	86,008
July	88,315	89,336	105,216	100,457
August	87,776	89,984	99,173	95,096
September	90,575	99,831	91,967	99,856
October	90,008	105,489	103,979	101,537
November	70,644	84,404	83,063	92,832
December	76,597	93,493	81,182	109,102
Total	963,482	1,015,113	1,067,199	1,114,426

MONTH.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
January	$80,071	$79,125	$91,900	$97,016
February	108,128	76,610	92,384	95,665
March	88,559	83,224	88,278	88,598
April	77,315	79,933	81,608	90,463
May	84,382	77,667	91,868	89,577
June	81,509	82,529	89,239	93,377
July	93,464	88,582	91,189	100,039
August	99,062	93,236	100,118	104, 18
September	88,328	84,833	97,218	105,473
October	84,801	85,362	97,857	111,173
November	77,240	83,221	85,784	99,464
December	75,277	92,100	94,563	100,140
Total	1,038,126	1,006,362	1,112,086	1,175,099

The Hudson River Railroad earnings were:

January, 1861	$223,157 37
January, 1860	211,713 68
Increase	$11,443 69

Earnings in January the last four years:

1858	$176,572 91
1859	192,161 14
1860	211,713 68
1861	223,157 37

The following interesting figures of the Export movement and Gold product of California for the past year are copied from the annual commercial review of the San Francisco *Bulletin*.

The following are the returns of the receipts of treasure at this point from the interior, and importations from abroad, for the past three years; also, the exports for the same period:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Receipts from int.	$40,023,420	$46,876,159	$45,211,693
Imports from abr'd.	2,368,753	2,516,152	1,809,061
Total	$42,392,173	$49,389,311	$47,020,754
Exports	47,548,025	47,640,462	42,325,916
Loss for the year.	$5,155,852		
Gain for the year		$1,748,849	$4,694,838

Including our exports of Treasure, the entire exports of the production of the State during the year 1860 may be classified as follows:

Products of the mines	$43,093,129
Products of the agriculture	2,828,662
Products of the herd	1,098,028
Products of the forest	94,102
Products of the sea	48,256
Products of manufacture	51,985
Products of the vine	30,000
Total	$47,244,252

The aggregate value of Exports from the port of San Francisco, of all descriptions, for the past three years, was as follows:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Treasure	$47,548,025	$47,640,462	$42,325,916
Merchandise	4,780,163	5,533,411	8,532,439
Total	$52,328,188	$53,173,873	$50,858,355

The value of the different articles of California produce exported the past year is classified as follows:

Barley	$152,172	Mustard Seed	963
Beans	2,794	Oats	119,815
Bones	1,441	Potatoes	29,358
Bran	2,320	Quicksilver	350,600
Bread	28,115	Skins	29,607
Fish	48,256	Silver Ore	416,613
Flour	649,745	Tallow	56,116
Furs	15,000	Wheat	1,854,259
Glue	3,620	Wine	30,000
Hay	12,045	Wool	392,502
Hides	600,900	Sundries of manufacture	14,535
Horns	2,462	Sundries of agriculture	5,121
Leather	4,740		
Lime	975		
Lumber	94,192		
Total			$4,918,336

The destinations of the above were as follows:

New-York	$1,471,126	Mexico	216,865
Great Britain	946,725	Peru	103,458
Australia	830,694	Sandwich Is'lds.	47,188
China	389,719	Other countries	913,161
Total			$4,918,336

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. Van Vleck, No. 4 Broad-street, one door from Wall-street:

		Premium.
Feb. 1	Philadelphia	⅛@ —
Feb. 1	Baltimore	1 @ 1¼
Feb. 1	Boston	Par @ ⅛
Feb. 1	Washington	1½@ 1¾
Jan. 31	Pittsburgh	2⅝@ 3
Jan. 31	Chicago, Ill	4½@ 5
Jan. 30	Milwaukee	6 @ 7
Jan. 30	Cincinnati	½@ ¾
Jan. 29	Memphis	1 @ 1½
Jan. 29	Nashville	1½@ 1¾
Jan. 30	Detroit	1 @ 1½
Jan. 30	Charleston, S. C.	3½@ 4
Jan. 31	Richmond	5¾@ 6
Jan. 29	Norfolk	4¾@ 5
Jan. 29	Macon, Ga	2 @ 2½
Jan. 30	Newbern, N. C.	6 @ 7
Jan. 28	Washington, Ga	3 @ 4
Jan. 29	Freeport, Ill	6 @ 7
Jan. 29	Clinton, Iowa	6½@ 7
Jan. 31	Lynchburgh, Va	5½@ 6
Jan. 17	Shreeveport, La	none.
Jan. 17	New-Orleans	¼ dis.
Jan. 17	Mobile	¼ dis.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of the afternoon of Jan. 31, remarks:

> "The downward tendency noted in yesterday's market for Eastern exchange continued to-day, when rates fell fully ½ ℔ cent. On the street large amounts were sold at 5 ℔ cent. premium, and finally at 4½@4¾. The banks commenced by paying 5 ℔ cent. and selling at 5½; but before the close they were selling in some instances at 5 and paying 4½."

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of Saturday, remarks:

> "Strictly first-class paper is scarce and of ready sale at 7 to 8 ℔ cent. in the street. Beyond this narrow class, strong notes are to be had at 9 to 12 ℔ cent., and good loans, with prime collaterals, at about the same figures. On call, the rates range upward from 9 ℔ cent. according to name and security. Within the banks, the rates are 6 to 8 ℔ cent. Anything suspected, either with or without reason, goes with difficulty at any price. The great trouble ahead with this market is likely to be the absence of trade, involving a small supply of good business paper. It is an admitted fact that even in New-England, collections are becoming poor and difficult. The prospect is of an exceedingly small sale of merchandise whether in the grocery, boot and shoe, or dry goods line. And as very few dealers *are really worth their stocks on hand*, it follows that short sales and short collections will probably occasion failures These failures will not only end in loss to the creditor, but diminish the confidence in the whole market, which is thereby rendered irregular to a degree."

The steamship *Bienville* for Havana, on Saturday, carried back $270,000 in Spanish doubloons of the recent importations. The relief in Spanish gold arrived here too late for some of the houses in the Cuban trade, whose bills had already been sent back under protest. We hear of no fresh failures in the trade, however.

The Coal trade sums up for the past week as follows, compared with last year:

	1860. Week.	1860. Total.	1861. Week.	1861. Total.
P. & R. R. R.	18,012	221,967	18,732	205,715
L. Val. R. R.	14,794	119,643	11,430	113,257
Scranton S'th	10,296	42,789	10,693	43,685
Do. North	2,575	9,361	2,808	11,932
Broad Top	5,628	14,148	2,234	9,356
Shamokin	2,047	9,098	2,618	10,017
Trevorton	—	3,848	—	3,245
Sh. Mt., H. T.	—	1,603	—	1,213
Lykens Valley	—	1,730	—	1,015
Total	53,352	413,514	47,415	399,495

The Cincinnati *Gazette* reports as follows of Railway rates to the East:

"The following is the schedule of East-bound rates which was agreed upon at the recent meeting of the Trunk Lines at Washington, to take effect to-day, Feb. 1:

From	To Bal. 4th.	To Bal. Fl.	To Phil. 4th.	To Phil. Fl.	To N. York. 4th.	To N. York. Fl.	To Boston. 4th.	To Boston. Fl.
Cincinnati, all rail	47	95	62	105	60	120	65	130
Cincinnati, rail & water	42	85	47	95	55	110	60	120
Indianapolis, all rail	50	100	55	110	63	125	68	135
Terre Haute, all rail	60	122	65	132	73	147	78	157
Dayton Springfield and Urbana, all rail	45	90	50	100	58	115	63	145
Piqua, all rail	47	49	52	105	60	120	65	130

COTTON RATES PER BALE.

Cincinnati Wharf	Compressed.	Uncompressed.
To Baltimore, all rail	260	323
Philadelphia, all rail	285	354
New-York, all rail	325	404
Boston, rail and steamer	350	430

Notwithstanding these rates were furnished to the agents of all the trunk lines and their connecting roads, and they were instructed to maintain them and make no contracts ahead, we are credibly informed that contracts were made yesterday for property for New-York and Philadelphia, to be shipped next week, at 55c. to New-York and 52c. to Philadelphia. It is further asserted, and we have every reason to believe, that one or two of the heaviest provision shippers have an *understanding* by which all their freight for the month of February is to go through at a reduction from the schedule given above. A day or two will suffice to show whether these assertions are correct or not. We believe them true."

The New-York Sub-Treasury balance, on Saturday afternoon, stood $4,138,322, against $5,751,298. The difference of $1,613,000 has mainly gone into the City Banks, and a further increase in the Specie average is looked for on the Bank return to be made up this afternoon.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Feb. 2.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 91; Reading Railroad, 21¼; Morris Canal, 50½; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38. Sight Exchange on New-York at par @⅛ ℔ cent. premium.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 68 bbls. Ashes, 3,031 bbls. Flour, 625 bbls. Corn Meal, 1,760 bushels Wheat, 18,960 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Rye, 438 bushels Barley, 4,350 bushels Oats, 8,668 bushels Malt, 1,779 pkgs. Provisions, 611 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive, at $5 for Pots, and $5 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 367 bbls., including 177 bbls. Pots, and 190 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet to-day, sales having been made of only 550 bags Rio, at 12½c.@13½c., 4 months' credit; and 130 bags Jamaica, at 12¼c., cash, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been depressed to-day, and prices have favored buyers. Sales have been reported of 3,500 bales, mainly *in transitu*. We quote Middling Uplands, here, at 12½c.; do. Orleans, at 12¾c.; in a few instances sales have been reported at prices ½c. ℔ lb. under our quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western is depressed, the demand being limited, while holders appear to be eager to sell. Prices have declined at least 5c. ℔ bbl., closing heavily. The reported transactions amount to 9,250 bbls., including superfine State at $5 15@$5 25; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 30@$5 55, chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; Superfine Western, at $5 15@$5 25; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 35@$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 45@$6 30; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 55@$5 60; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 70 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 15	@$5 25
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 55
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 35	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 45	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 55	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is quiet and drooping. Sales since our last, of 950 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$6 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is in moderate demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 35@$7 25 ℔ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 40@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet at $2 55 for poor Western; $3 05@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is selling, in lots, at $1 75@$2 06¼ ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $2 12½@$2 15, Bunch do. $1 62½@$1 65 ℔ box; Valencia do. at 5¾c.@6c., and Currants at 4¾c.@5c. ℔ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive and prices have been quoted 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel lower. The demand has been less active, especially from shippers, who anticipate a further reduction. Sales have been made of 33,500 bushels, including White Canada at $1 40; very poor to fair Red Western, at $1 30½@$1 33; amber Iowa, on private terms; Milwaukee Club at $1 24@$1 26; Chicago Spring on private terms; and White California, very superior, at $1 65 ℔ bushel. Corn is in slack demand at easier prices. Sales have been made of 29,500 bushels at 68c.@69½c. for sound old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 64c.@66c. for new do. do., from the railroad depôt; 68c.@69c., for Yellow Southern; and 71c.@76c. for good White Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye continues quiet, at from 65c.@70c. for Jersey and Northern, ℔ bushel; sales, 1,600 bushels. Barley is unaltered. Sales 5,500 bushels, including Canada East at 72c., and State and Western on private terms. Oats are less active, including Canada, at 35½c.@36½c.; Western, at 35c.@36c., and State at 36½c.@37c., ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 400 bales North River were made at 90c.@$1 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue in limited request, at 24c.@32c. ℔ lb.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole has been quiet; prices continue irregular. Oak-tanned has been in moderate request, at former rates. Upper Leather is partially neglected, and is nominal. Messrs Weizel & Weidemeyer report the week's receipts of Sole Leather as about 38,000 sides.

METALS—Have been generally inactive, at previous prices. The demand has been limited, to-day; prices have not varied materially; 80 bbls. New-Orleans were sold at 37c. ℔ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, Feb. 1:

	1860.	1861.
Cuba Muscovado, hhds	834	2,453
Cuba clayed, hhds	1,161	414
Porto Rico, hhds	165	711
Total hhds	2,160	3,578
New-Orleans, bbls	5,784	2,418

PROVISIONS—A very limited business was transacted in Pork, to-day, including New Mess at $17 75@17 80; and New Prime at $13 ℔ bbl. Hogs sell slowly, at 7¼c.@7½c. for Dressed, and 6c.@6½c. for Live. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are quiet, including Hams, at 8c.@8½c.; and Shoulders at 6½c.@6½c. ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive at 9c.@9½c. ℔ lb. Lard is declining. Sales 650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9½c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Beef continues dull and heavy. Sales 100 bbls., at $8 25@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$10 62½ for extra Western Mess; $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $15@$17 ℔ tce. Hams $12@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is in slack request, at 14c.@19c. for State, and 10c.@15c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues in limited demand at 8½c.@10½c.

RICE—Sales, 100 tcs., in lots, at $3 74@$4 31¼ ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Deer have been in light supply and fair demand, while Goat have been plenty and heavy. Included in the week's sales have been 1,700 Cape of Good Hope Goat, at 28c., 6 mos.; 45 bales Payta do., on private terms; and 4,200 lbs. Para and 1,500 California Deer, also on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been more freely dealt in to-day, sales having been reported of 1,000 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 5c.@6½c., but including some Porto Rico at 5½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 lbs., at 9¾c.@10c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 700 bbls., chiefly at 18c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements were effected to-day at unchanged rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 11d.@11½d.; Corn, 10¾d.@11d. ℔ bushel; Cotton, ¾d.@13 32d ℔ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℔ 200 lbs; Lard and Bacon, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Tobacco, 35s., and Tallow, 32s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl; Grain, 12d.@12½d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d ℔ bbl; Tallow, 40s ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13d. ℔ bushel; Bacon, 45s.; Lard 45s. ℔ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British brig to Cork and a market, Wheat, 14½d., in bulk; a ship, 1,024 tons to London, £3,000; one 861 tons, same voyage, £2,800; a bark, 374 tons, to Marseilles, $2,800; a brig, 240 tons, to Cadiz, Heavy Pipe Staves $40, and back from the Coast of Africa, on private terms; one, 284 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, Sugar 38c. and Molasses $3; a schooner, 100 tons, to south side Cuba and back, $750; one, 140 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,100; a brig, 250 tons, same voyage, Sugar 36c. and Molasses $2 50; a bark, 481 tons, from Portland to Matanzas, Box Shooks 21c.; a Br. brig, 112 tons, to Turks islands and back, Salt, 15c.; a Br brig, 130 tons, to Nassau, N. P., and back, $1,150; a Br. brig, 1,200 bbls., to the West Indies, 70c. ℔ bbl.; a ship, 875 tons to London, a bark, 257 tons, to Cadiz and back to the United States a ship, 1,397 tons, to Havre, a schooner 235 tons, to Marseilles and back from Sicily, &c., to New-York, a bark, 571 tons, from Marseilles to New York, one, 425 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Liverpool, Naval Stores, and a schooner, 144 tons, to St. Pierre, Mart., on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 4, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE DISUNION QUESTION.

Mr. Raymond's four Letters to Hon. W. L. Yancey on the issues and tendencies of the Disunion Movement, have been published in Pamphlet form, and may be had at the Times Office. Price 5 cents for single copies; $4 per hundred.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Barber of Seville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Richelieu.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Macbeth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Playing with Fire.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Cool as a Cucumber—Harlequin Jack—Therese, the Orphan of Geneva.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Lady of St. Tropez.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—Songs, Dances, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No dispatches from Major Anderson have been received by the War Department for several days, and the belief is gaining ground in Washington that an attack has been made on Fort Sumter by the South Carolina troops. If such is the case, the attacking party have perhaps met with a warmer reception than they anticipated; for, according to our Washington dispatches, it is not improbable that, in spite of the boasted watchfulness of the investing forces, the garrison of the coveted fortification has been reinforced. This, it is intimated, has been done through the instrumentality of the steamer *Brooklyn*, by means of small boats with muffled oars, which passed the batteries on Morris Island in the night time. We shall probably have exciting news from Charleston ere long. Col. Hayne, it is expected, will leave Washington today, though he has not yet received any acknowledgment of the reception of his communication to the President, which was sent in on Friday evening, and which was considered by the Cabinet on Saturday. The document will most likely be submitted to Congress. The delegates appointed from the various States, in accordance with the suggestions of the Virginia Legislature, assemble to-day, to deliberate upon the condition of the country, and if possible to fix upon some plan which will be likely to satisfy all those States, at least, which still remain true to the Union.

Louisiana has gone ahead even of South Carolina in her disregard of the rights of property. The Mint and the Custom house at New-Orleans have been seized, and a considerable sum of money deposited in the former has been taken possession of in the name of the State. Government drafts for the money have been repeatedly disregarded.

Advices of an important character have reached us from the Home Squadron. Secretary Toucey's dispatches were received by the commander of the squadron, on the 19th ult., and he immediately proceeded to execute the order sent, which was to send to Florida the steam-frigate *Powhatan*, the *Sabine*, and the sailing corvette *St. Louis*. On examination, however, it was discovered that all the vessels of the fleet were so short of provisions as to render it unadvisable to send any of the vessels on special service before the stores were replenished, and it was believed that the vessels designated would first proceed to Havana for that purpose. The order from the Navy Department had created the greatest excitement in the squadron, and some disaffection existed among the officers of the *Powhatan*, of whom the First and Third Lieutenants, and the Purser, immediately resigned. Their resignations were only conditionally accepted, and they were refused permission to leave the vessel.

Congressional proceedings on Saturday were comparatively unimportant. In the Senate, a petition from Michigan was presented by Mr. Chandler, of that State, asking the Congress to adopt coercive measures towards the seceding States. The joint resolution presented on Friday, providing for the counting of the Electoral votes for President and Vice-President, was passed. In the House, similar provision was made for counting the Presidential vote. Mr. Sherman called up the bill authorizing the President, before the 1st of July next, to borrow $25,000,000, should so large a sum be necessary to meet the exigencies of the Government, which was passed after considerable opposition. The Chiriqui amendment to the Deficiency bill was then debated in Committee of the Whole, but no vote was taken upon it. It is expected that on Thursday next Mr. Corwin will move to close the debate on the report of the Special Committee of Thirty-three.

The Republican caucus at Albany on Saturday nominated Hon. Ira Harris as candidate for United States Senator, to succeed Hon William H. Seward. Mr. Harris was chosen on the tenth ballot, and the nomination was made unanimous.

In the State Senate, on Saturday, the concurrent resolutions from the other House, appointing Commissioners under the Virginia proposition, were announced and laid over. The bill to provide arms for the State is the special order for Wednesday. Gov Morgan transmitted to the Assembly the proceedings of the Maine Legislature, favoring a uniform system in weights, measures and currency. He also sent in the New-Jersey resolutions on Federal Relations. Mr. Robinson announced the concurrent resolutions directing the Comptroller of the State to guarantee the payment of the principal and interest of any bonds of the United States to the amount of United States moneys received by the State under the act of 1836. An ineffectual effort was made to call up the resolution demanding by what authority the New-York Police have made seizures of arms.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the steamship *Northern Light*, we receive later intelligence from the Central and South American States. Particulars are given, in our Panama correspondent's letter, of the murder of Mr. Joseph L. White, a well known merchant of this City, who had gone to Nicaragua on business connected with the India Rubber trade. The assassin, who is named Gavitt, has been arrested. No intelligence has been received as yet of the missing sloop-of-war *Levant*, and the most serious fears for her safety are entertained. A vessel had arrived at Panama with intelligence that Mosquera, the New-Granadian revolutionary chief, had been defeated by the Federal troops, but the report does not appear to have been generally credited on the Isthmus. Further information on the subject was anxiously looked for. The *Northern Light* has brought over a million and a half in specie. Her California advices have been anticipated by Overland Express; but details of news, received *viâ* San Francisco from Japan and the Amoor, will be found extremely interesting. Particulars are given of the arrival of the *Niagara* and the Japanese Embassy at Kanagawa.

Advices to Jan. 17 from San Francisco were received by the Pony Express. Business was dull there. A Union meeting was to be held. A lady had recovered $7,000 from Commodore Vanderbilt, for injuries received on a California steamer. E. R. Burnell, a Douglas Democrat, was chosen Speaker of the Assembly. A decision had been rendered in the New-Almeda quicksilver-mine case, giving the mines to the claimants, but not the adjoining lands. Thirty prisoners attempting to escape from the State Prison, three were killed, thirteen wounded, and all the rest but one captured.

Our special Mexican correspondent gives details of the entry of the victorious army of the Liberals into the Mexican Capital, and the installation of the Juarez Government. There appears to have been a hearty exhibition of joy on the occasion on the part of the people, and there is every indication that the peace of the country will now be permanent.

The steamship *Arago*, Capt. Lines, left this port on Sunday morning for Southampton and Havre with 71 passengers and $2,475 in specie; and the steamship *City of Washington*, same time for Liverpool, with 103 passengers. They were detained in consequence of fog.

Mr. Rarey gave his farewell performance on Saturday afternoon at the Academy of Music. The announcement that one-half the net receipts would be given to the Asylum for Widows and Orphans, and that Mr. Seward's Arabian horses would be exhibited, drew an immense audience. *Peacock*, a very wicked and perverse animal belonging to the Hudson River Railroad Company, was the only difficult subject, and with him Mr. Rarey had a long and well-contested struggle.

The Chamberlain controversy was before Justice Barnard, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, on a motion for a *mandamus* against the Park Bank, to compel it to pay the City funds over to the Broadway Bank, where they can be reached by the official warrants of Mr. Devlin as City Chamberlain. Decision was reserved. Henry Tod, of Edinburgh, Scotland, has been appointed a commissioner to take the testimony of Dr. Cheever in that place. The appointment was made by Justice Barnard, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, upon the suggestion of counsel for defendants.

On Saturday there was quite a panic feeling on the Stock Exchange, extending as well to State securities as to the Railway speculatives. It grew out of the advices from England by the *Arabia*, of a decline in Erie and Illinois Central, and a growing apprehension on that side in reference to the political troubles on this. New-York Central fell 2 ℔ cent., Illinois Central 6 ℔ cent, and Erie 6 ℔ cent., the last recovering 2 ℔ cent. after the first decline. Tennessees fell to 68 ℔ cent., and Virginias to 72 ℔ cent. The general market in the afternoon left off heavy. There was no change in Money rates. Bills on London closed 106½@106¾ ℔ cent, and dull.

Cotton was heavy and a shade cheaper on Saturday, with sales reported of 3,500 bales, mainly *in transitu*, closing at 12½c for Middling Upland, and proportionate rates for other kinds, here, ℔ lb. Some lots of Middling Upland were represented as having been sold as low as 12c. ℔ lb. Breadstuffs were less freely purchased, though buyers had any existing advantage. Provisions, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Naval Stores, Metals, Hides, Leather, Hops, Oils, Candles, Fish, Hemp, Spices, Seeds, and Tobacco were inactive. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Sugars, Tallow, and Whisky,—the latter at reduced prices. Moderate freight engagements were reported, with 424 vessels of all classes in port.

Mr. Seward's Successor in the Senate.

A very sharp political contest in the Republican ranks was decided at Albany on Saturday night by the nomination of Ira Harris to be Mr. Seward's successor in the United States Senate. It rarely happens that a question of this sort is so sharply contested as this nomination has been;—but it had the usual fate of all such domestic controversies, and was settled by *compromise*.

The two leading candidates for the post were Wm. M. Evarts and Horace Greeley—the former representing the Seward section of the party and the latter its opponents. At the outset it was supposed that the contest would be merely formal—but the progress of political events gave it a very different character. The steady and resolute manner in which Mr. Seward has advocated a policy of conciliation, and the still bolder style in which Mr. Weed has urged the absolute necessity of concessions and compromises for the sake of preserving the Union, have had the effect of developing a very powerful sentiment hostile to any measures of the kind; and this formed the nucleus of a very strong opposition, within the Republican ranks, to the candidate who was understood to represent their views. Personal considerations soon came in to increase the feeling on either side; and the struggle toward the close became one of a good deal of bitterness.

Meantime, the name of Judge Harris had been brought forward by a few members who were dissatisfied, either with the position or the personal qualifications, of the other candidates. Their numbers gradually increased, and it was very clearly seen some days before the close of the contest, that they would hold the balance of power. Neither side, however, deemed it safe to change position. Every effort was made by each to augment its strength, and so vigorously was the contest carried on that Mr. Greeley found it necessary to leave a letter in the hands of his immediate representative in the Legislature, protesting against the corrupt use of money on his behalf. His friends secured the call of the caucus for Saturday night, instead of Monday, as had been usual, and went into the canvass with full confidence of success.

The votes, recorded in another column, show the progress of the contest and the nature of the result. Eight ballots were taken before there were indications of flinching on either side. Evarts and Greeley had run very nearly "neck and neck," each receiving about 40 votes, while Harris had 20, and there were 10 or 12 scattering. On the eighth ballot, Greeley went up to 47, drawing *three* from Evarts and *two* from Harris. This was the signal for a break. The friends of Evarts at once went over to Harris, giving him 49 on the ninth, and 60 on the tenth ballot,—thus securing his nomination, which was at once made unanimous. While this can scarcely be claimed as a clear victory, therefore, by either of the contesting parties, the result was decided by the friends of Mr. Seward.

Judge Harris is well known in the State, and is universally esteemed as a gentleman of marked ability and unimpeachable integrity. He was Judge of the Supreme Court for some years in the Albany District, and commended himself to general favor by the dignity and ability with which he discharged the duties of the place. He was a Whig up to the organization of the Republican Party, with which he has been actively connected ever since. He has always been a personal and political friend of Gov. Seward, and will unquestionably give the incoming Administration a cordial and effective support. Although conservative in his character and political tendencies, he is understood to be opposed to the specific measures of compromise which have been urged upon the North, and to be in favor of sustaining the Government, and insisting that the whole country shall do so, as the indispensable preliminary to any compromise whatever.

We think the great body of the Republicans throughout the State will be more than satisfied with the nomination.

Murder of Joseph L. White.—Our Central American letters bring us an account of the death of Hon. Joseph L. White, of this City. He seems to have fallen a victim to the enmity of a rival in business, whose passions, stimulated by drink, led him to commit a willful murder. Our correspondent gives full details of this shocking affair.

Mr. White was well known in this City as an able lawyer and an enterprising business man. He lived originally in Indiana, and was a member of Congress from that State during the early part of Mr. Tyler's Administration. He was one of the clearest and most effective public speakers in the country, and won a good deal of distinction in public life, which he abandoned, however, on coming to this City to pursue his profession as a lawyer. He entered upon the prosecution of several large enterprises in Central America, with varying fortunes, and had gone thither to initiate another when he met his death. He was a man of warm and generous nature, a genial and most interesting companion, and gifted with unusual energy of intellect and character.

Fort Sumter Reinforced!

It will be seen by our Washington correspondence that there is good reason to believe that Maj. Anderson has received a very considerable accession to the forces under his command. Our correspondent states that he has reliable authority for stating that ten or twelve officers and about three hundred men have been introduced into the fort within the last fortnight. They are supposed to have been taken down by the *Brooklyn*, and to have been landed at night in small boats, with muffled oars. This, if true, will account for the reports which from time to time have emanated from Charleston of small boats having been seen at night rowing in the neighborhood of the fort.

We may mention, as corroborative of this report, the fact that letters have been received in this City from a gentleman who left here four weeks since, and is *now within Fort Sumter*. They are very guarded in their language, as if the writer did not repose unbounded confidence in the inviolability of letters intrusted to the Charleston Post-office. But of the fact that he has recently obtained access to the fort, and is now serving there under Maj. Anderson, there is no doubt whatever.

An attack upon Fort Sumter is daily predicted and expected. We hope that the information we have received is true, and that Major Anderson has now under his command a force sufficient to withstand any attack that may be made upon him. If he has been reinforced, it seems to us the manifest duty of the Government to make the fact known. It might "excite" the Charleston mind somewhat to learn that they were not likely to have so easy a task as they have anticipated in taking Fort Sumter; but it could scarcely increase their ardor for the attack, or "precipitate" the collision which they have threatened so long. We believe that Gov. Pickens does not pretend to have had any pledges from the Government on this subject, since the visit of the *Star of the West*. The promulgation of the fact of reinforcements would, in our judgment, tend to preserve the public peace.

The Two Conventions.

To-day meet the two Conventions; one held at Montgomery, Ala., to complete the severance of the Seceding States, and to break up the Confederacy; the other, at Washington, on the invitation of Virginia, to devise means for its preservation. It is to be a week of great events; after a short lull, public expectation is again to be wound up to its highest pitch.

From the Convention at Montgomery, we may expect early and decisive action. It has a definite object, and where such is the case, the parties readily adapt themselves to the end in view. But the Washington Convention is called to adjust conflicting interests and differences of opinion, which, perhaps, cannot be reconciled. It is to be the umpirage between parties long and bitterly estranged, and neither of whom may be willing to admit the evidence proffered by the other, or to submit to the decision when made. A compromise to be of any value as a measure of pacification, must be advantageous to at least one of the parties. If nothing is gained, or sacrificed on either side, then the whole basis of the composition falls, and the parties are remitted to their previous relations.

Suppose Mr. Crittenden's bill becomes a law. To what does it apply? To New-Mexico alone. Kansas is excepted by its admission as a State. New-Mexico is the only Southwestern Territory left. The Indian Reservation being guaranteed to its possessors, by whom it is for all time likely to be held. Now New-Mexico is not, and never can be a field for slave labor, nor can any territory at the present day, except that in which nature has entered into copartnership with man, supplying, as its part of the capital, heat—which is clothing, shelter, and to a certain extent, food. The example of Russia proves that in that country Slavery yields to the advancing civilization and the new method of industry of the Nineteenth Century. Slavery there once abolished can never be restored, as its restoration would be against the interest of the very parties who now sustain it—the landholders. They would be infinitely richer with freemen cultivating the soil than with slaves. If there were today ten thousand slaves in New-Mexico, they would, in obedience to the law that regulates the investment of capital, be taken to soils and climates where they could be more profitably employed. More than one-half of Virginia, the richest State in the Union in natural wealth, is covered with forests; yet for the last thirty years there has been in it no increase of slaves. With all its wealth and admirable climate, all their increase has been sent off to the Southern and Southwestern States.

If this is the case with the best of the Eastern States, how much more so with New-Mexico, not one foot of which can be cultivated except by irrigation, which is confined to the narrow margins of a few feeble streams, and which from its great elevation, averaging some eight thousand feet above the sea, has a Winter climate of intense severity. The greater part of New Mexico must be inhabited, if at all, by *nomads*, among whom Slavery would be impossible. The same is the case with a vast belt of country bounded on the east by the meridian of 99, on the west by the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains, and extending from the Mexican to the British boundary. All this immense area, embracing many hundred thousand square miles, is a *desert*, relieved by a few oases, formed by streamlets fed by the snows of the lofty mountain ranges, which, from their great elevation, catch and condense the small amount of vapor floating in the air. It is a rainless and woodless region, not a foot of which, so far as has been ascertained, can be cultivated except by artificial means. The whole amount of cultivable land in these immense wastes is estimated by the Pacific Railway Commission at less than 5,000 square miles. The meridian of 99 is very nearly the line where the dry winds of the desert, and those bearing on their wings the vivifying moisture from the Gulf of Mexico, contend for mastery. The past year the former obtained a terrible victory, devastating Kansas, and large portions of the Western Border States.

This is the territory which is to be the subject of *compromise*, and perhaps of partition. To yield the whole of it to the South would not increase one foot the area of Slavery, nor add one to the number of slaves. Why not yield it, is exclaimed, and not break up this glorious Confederacy for an abstraction? This is all very fine; but if the North surrenders nothing by so doing, what does the South gain? They understand this question in the Cotton States better than we do North; consequently, with the territory we now possess, we can offer no concessions that these States regard as worth a straw. Hence they flout at everything which does not include territory to be hereafter acquired. Their longing eyes are not turned to the sterile *steppes* from which the Rocky Mountains rise, but to the genial climes and fertile soils of Mexico, Central America and Cuba. In reference to these they desire no compromise or copartnership with the North, unless they shall be allowed to seize the whole, in which to plant and extend indefinitely their favorite institution.

To such schemes the Border States do not readily yield, because Slavery is already waning on their own soils, which they see must, in time, be free, and because they know that the value of the slaves they possess would be ruined by the opening of the Slave-trade, which follows secession as a matter of course. Hence a strong party in them will make a desperate struggle to avert the threatened catastrophe. But Virginia appears in the Convention without the power of attorney to bind a single Cotton State. Her motives of action are directly in conflict with their views. The party with whom a compromise, if any, is to be made, does not appear. Till it does, for the North to propose it is a moral defeat, loss of prestige and self-respect, and to offer to give up in advance all that was gained by their late victory.

But is Virginia herself present in the Convention in good faith? Is she looking two ways at the same time—seceding on one hand and deluding the North with talk of compromise on the other? The first questions to be propounded in the Convention to the representatives of the Border States are: "Do you represent, and can you control the public opinion of your States, and if we will make concessions will you continue loyal to the Government and hearty members of the Confederacy?" Affirmative answers, backed by appropriate conduct, might control the question of secession, by dwarfing its proportions, thwarting its plans, and weakening its prestige and power. We want first to know where we stand, and with whom we are to deal. We want no more such men as Floyd, or Cobb, or Thompson, or Thomas. Place us face to face with honest men who mean what they say, and who are not plotting, while negotiating with us, to break up the Union, and who are sincerely desirous of adjusting matters of difference and maintaining the Union, and the North will make any concession consistent with its honor, and accept terms, as far as our Territories are concerned, that would in half an hour bring all matters to a full and satisfactory settlement.

Praise Richly Merited.

An enthusiastic secession correspondent of the *Herald*, dating from Richmond, Va., thus gives credit to our sensation neighbor for having been the first to start and organize on a grand scale the idea of treason against our National Government, and also for having, by its subsequent efforts, "relaxed the conservative or Union tendencies of thousands" throughout the Southern States:

> "The bright yet truthful picture, drawn by the *Herald*, of the grandeur of the two Confederacies, after they shall have respectively fulfilled their destiny of territorial expansion—the one to the Arctic Ocean, the other to the Orinoco—*has literally taken captive the opinions of thousands who were heretofore wavering and unsettled with reference to the policy best to be pursued.* Strange, the idea of this grand Southern Confederacy never entered the head of any of our wisest men *before it found expression in the columns of the Herald. The development has relaxed the Conservative or Union tenacity of thousands.*"

That the foregoing tribute—such as it is—has been merited richly by the *Herald*, few readers of that journal will have the hardihood to deny. But from another paragraph in the same letter it will be seen that our sensation neighbor must have dealt in very highly-colored pictures of what it thinks it can do towards influencing the passions of those who read it in the Northern States, in case the National Government should dare to take any measures towards protecting the public property or enforcing the laws in the South:

> "Peaceful separation would probably avert this, and cause a discrimination to be made rather against foreign importations than otherwise. People here laugh at the threats of coercion which are thundered forth in Black Republican journals. *The torch of the incendiary will be applied to your Northern cities upon the firing of the first coercion gun. Your thousands of unemployed, starving poor will be invited to join in the plunder and ransacking of the rich Nothern placers upon terms of an equal share in the grand aggregate.* This is no 'baseless fabric of a vision,' but a well organized plan, which will have its development in a spontaneous rush of thousands to your Northern cities the moment the first act of war is consummated."

In the italicized lines of the last quotation, we find precisely what the *Herald*, in its daily issue, and Mayor Wood in his recent message to the Common Council, have been laboring conjointly to bring about ever since the 6th day of last November. Wholesale arson and plunder—the "starving poor" being invited to assist in "ransacking the rich Northern placers upon terms of an equal share in the grand aggregate" of booty!

So long, of course, as the *Herald* is the organ mainly relied upon by the Southern fire-eaters to foster their delusions,—there can be but little use in our pointing to the fact that, from the statistics of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, we are made aware, beyond any question or cavil, that there exists at present but very little more distress amongst the humbler classes of our City than is usual at this period of the year—not one-third so much as was produced by the panic of 1857; and but little more than the usual average at this season, when the increase of population is taken into account. It is pleasanter for the fire-eaters to fancy vast mobs of hungry and wild-eyed mechanics and laborers parading Broadway in long processions, numbering several thousand plunder-loving, torch-applying "friends of the South" in each; and as the *Herald* is not restrained by any of the ordinary scruples in relation to statements of fact, it is quite likely that these exciting pictures may continue to be furnished to the *Herald's* special patrons south of Mason and Dixon's line, so long as a sufficient number of said patrons continue to possess the requisite lack of sense and sufficient surplus money to pay their annual subscriptions into the *Herald's* treasury.

Reasons for the Acquisition of Louisiana by Jefferson good for Retaining it by Lincoln.

Absurd and inadmissible as is the doctrine which claims for any State the right of secession from the Union at its pleasure, it would still furnish no ground of justification for one at least of those which have ventured upon the desperate and dangerous experiment. Whatever may be said in palliation of the conduct of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, no theory of constitutional construction can make good the demand of independent existence on the part of Louisiana. The acquisition of the country around the mouth of the Mississippi River was held by all parties sixty years ago to be absolutely essential to its free navigation, and to the public peace; and so deep-seated was this conviction, that President Jefferson, though imbued with a passionate admiration of and attachment to the French nation, hesitated not a moment to declare that it must be acquired at the hazard of a war with that great Power, at the highest period of its military glory, under Bonaparte. Jefferson, who was the head and founder of the school of politicians which holds to a strict construction of the Constitution, freely admitted that no power existed in the Government to purchase Territories, or to admit States to be carved out of Territories lying beyond the limits of the Union, as defined in the Constitution itself. But recognizing the higher law of necessity, in the exigency before him, he hesitated not to take measures for the acquisition of Louisiana, in violation of the fundamental law, and trusted to the magnanimity of his country for his justification, and for the subsequent grant of power to make the treaty of purchase.

The same necessity now exists for retaining the possession of the mouth of the Mississippi which constrained Jefferson to acquire it; and if we were to admit the general proposition that a State has the right to secede from the Union,—even if that suicidal feature were engrafted upon the Constitution in definite words,—still Louisiana must forever remain an exception to the rule, for the reasons so cogently set forth by President Jefferson himself, at the time of the purchase. The people of the Upper Mississippi, as we shall proceed to show by citations from his writings, would be bound by the higher law of self-preservation, in maintaining the possession of the outlet to the ocean, even in violation of the Constitution. But fortunately their necessities are not inconsistent with their Constitutional obligations; and both require the preservation of Louisiana in the Union.

So long as the Louisiana Territory remained in the possession of a weak power like Spain, the people of this country were willing to wait upon fortune, in the sure hope that it would eventually fall into their hands—or at least that portion of it which now comprises the State of Louisiana. But its transfer to France, in 1802, was the cause of immediate alarm, and a unanimous appeal to the President to take violent possession of it.

> "All Livingston's long memoirs," says Hildreth, "to prove how useless the territory would be to the French, made no impression, and that minister found himself obliged to write home that a special expedition was about sailing to take possession of New-Orleans, and that the greatest oppressions of American commerce on the Mississippi, and even attempts to seize Natchez, and corrupt the Western people, might be expected."

In consequence of this information, and the ferment in the Western Territories, Mr. Ross, of Pennsylvania, at the ensuing session of Congress, says the historian:

> "Brought forward in the Senate a series of resolutions, authorizing the President—in retaliation for the violation of the rights of the United States by the neglect to provide a place of deposit on the Mississippi—to take possession of New-Orleans, and for that purpose to call out 50,000 militia, towards which the resolutions proposed to appropriate five millions of dollars. But instead of these resolutions, a substitute was adopted, and made the foundation of an act by which the whole matter was intrusted to the direction of the President, with authority to direct the Governors of the States, should he see occasion for it, to detach and hold in readiness 80,000 volunteers."

President Jefferson, in a letter dated Washington, April 18, 1803, to Robert R. Livingston, the Minister to France, says:

> "The cession of Louisiana and the Floridas by Spain to France, works most sorely on the United States. On this subject the Secretary of State has written to you fully, yet I cannot forbear recurring to it personally, so deep is the impression it makes on my mind. It completely reverses all the political relations of the United States, and will form a new epoch in our political course. Of all nations of any consideration, France is the one which, hitherto, has offered the fewest points on which we could have any conflict of right, and the most points of a communion of interests. *There is on the globe one single spot, the possessor of which is our natural and habitual enemy. It is New-Orleans*, through which the produce of three-eighths of our territory must pass to market, and, from its fertility, it will ere long yield more than our whole produce, and contain more than half of our inhabitants. *France placing herself in that door, assumes to us the attitude of defiance.* Spain might have retained quietly for years," &c.

Such was Jefferson's estimate of the importance of the mouth of the Mississippi to the United States, when we only owned the country east of the river, and when the population and products of our trans-Alleghany possessions were scarcely more than a hundredth part of their present amount. In the same letter he remarks:

> "The day that France takes possession of New-Orleans, fixes the sentence which is to restrain her forever within the low water mark. It seals the Union of two nations, who, in conjunction, can maintain exclusive possession of the ocean. *From that moment we must marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation.* We must turn all our attention to a maritime force, for which our resources place us on very high ground; and, having formed and connected together a power which may render reinforcement of her settlements here impossible to France, make the first cannon which shall be fired in Europe the signal for the tearing up any settlement she may have made, and for holding the two continents of America in sequestration for the common purposes of the British and American nations."

Thus it is seen that Mr. Jefferson, in spite of his strong French affinities, and his equally strong English antipathies, was ready to form an alliance with the latter against the former, the greatest military Power on earth, in order to secure the command of the Mississippi River to its mouth. He at once sent Mr. Monroe, of Virginia, as Ambassador Extraordinary to France, to act in conjunction with Mr. Livingston, in negotiating a treaty of cession. In a letter, dated Feb. 1, 1803, to M. Dupont, a French gentleman, who was about to return to his native country after several years' residence in this, he says:

> "The suspension of the right of deposit at New-Orleans, ceded to us by our treaty with Spain, threw our whole country into such a ferment as imminently threatened its peace."

And again, in the same letter, he says:

> "*For our circumstances are so imperious as to admit of no delay as to our course; and the use of the Mississippi so indispensable, that we cannot hesitate one moment to hazard our existence on its maintenance.*"

In the same letter, in referring to Florida, Mr. Jefferson says:

> "*Whatever power, other than ourselves, holds the country east of the Mississippi, becomes our natural enemy.*"

It must be understood that he restricts the remark to the country east of the great river, because at that time our possessions were confined to the east of it. Now that they extend beyond it to the Pacific, it is equally applicable to the western shore.

With such views of the importance of getting possession of the mouth of the Mississippi, it is not surprising that Mr. Jefferson felt called upon to take the high responsibility of purchasing the Louisiana territory in violation of the Constitution itself. He regarded it as one of those crises in the national history which rise in importance above all legal restraints. There was no time for delay. The purchase must be made and ratified immediately, or it would be too late. Even after making the treaty, the French Government repented of its bargain, and would have broken off if the slightest excuse had been given. The treaty would have expired by limitation, within six months, if not duly ratified; and the President urged this fact upon the attention of Congress, expressing the hope that a constitutional amendment might be made to give it sanction, after the ratification.

We might produce many other passages from the writings of Mr. Jefferson, bearing on this point, but we will content ourselves with two, in addition to those already cited. In the letter to Mr. Dupont, quoted above, he says:

> "For the occlusion of the Mississippi is a state of things in which we cannot exist."

And in a letter to Senator Breckinridge, the grandfather of the Vice-President, he says:

> "I see, in a light very important to our peace, the *exclusive right* to its navigation, and the admission of no nation into it but as into the Potomac or Delaware, with our consent and under our police."

In several letters and papers he admits that no Constitutional authority for the acquisition of territory existed; and in one addressed to the Secretary of State, Mr. Madison, dated Aug. 25, 1803, he submits to his consideration formal clauses to supply the defect in the Constitution. To Wilson C. Nicholas he writes, under date of Sept. 7, of the same year, that he dissents from the reasoning of that gentleman intended to show that the constitutional amendment was necessary to cover the act of annexation. In view of this brief history of the imperative causes which led to the acquisition of Louisiana, every reader will recognize at once the utter impossibility of listening to the suggestion that she may at pleasure secede from the Union, or that the Government of the Union will ever assent to the alienation of the mouth of the Mississippi, until, after an appeal to the arbitrament of the sword, it shall have failed to make good its cause.

Disunion in England.

On Saturday we reprinted from the London *Times* some speculations on the future of the United States when they shall be divided into two independent Confederations. The writer drew the line of separation along the present boundary of the Free States, and apparently with no better guide than the mere inspection of the map, proceeded to predict a career of rapid and uninterrupted prosperity for the Slave States; a government of great strength and efficiency over a compact and easily defensible territory; and a command of the commerce of the world, secured by a monopoly of the cotton crop. For the Free Confederacy a less encouraging prospect was anticipated. A narrow belt of territory, straggling irregularly from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in a rigorous climate, where agriculture is difficult, and the arts pursued with indifferent energy; a disjointed empire as defective for commercial intercourse or military purposes as the Kingdom of Prussia; there is nothing for the Northern States, according to this sagacious authority, but a protracted struggle with unkindly Nature, varied by contests with unfriendly nations, who will pour in at once upon their defenceless coasts and frontiers. While, therefore, the South will sweep into its generous bosom Mexico and Central America, the North, hemmed in between Virginia and Canada, must perish either from inanition or foreign wars.

It is gratifying to find this composition of ignorance and fallacy partially corrected in London journals, whose opportunities for acquaintance with American affairs have been very much less ample than those of the *Times*. In this connection we give, in another column, the remarks of the London *Globe*. But there remains a great deal else to be said.

This future Southern Empire, as we have had several occasions of showing, is wholly dependent upon the rugged North for its daily bread. Six weeks of diminished intercourse and credit have already brought these States to the verge of starvation. Nothing is now more palpable, than that a mere refusal of the Northern States to permit the shipment of breadstuffs to the South would very shortly reduce the Gulf States to anarchy, bloodshed, and eventually to the acceptance of any terms as conditions of readmission to the Union. Holding thus, as in the nature of things it must continue to hold, the power of life and death over these people—a much more tyrannous power than cotton wields over the looms and spindles of Lancashire and Lanark, there can be no room to doubt the permanent supremacy of a Northern Republic.

And yet this is but one of the multitudinous advantages of which this sterile section is possessed in fee. The South has no aptitude for mechanical industry; no commercial or naval marine; but few seaports, and they necessarily shut by pestilential fevers during a third of the year. It can build no ships, and raise no sailors. Already, upon the mere withdrawal of our cautious merchantmen, it is obliged to pour its crop into the lap of the North over our railroads. For all the machinery of labor, for all the comforts and for most of the necessaries of life, the South is dependent upon the North, and no political changes can by any possibility render their dependence a particle the less. While, therefore, beyond the momentary pause in trade, the result of that timid apprehension which unprecedented political events naturally excite in the business community, Northern commerce and industry are likely to take no damage from the new position of the South; and we secure the very appreciable gain implied in a release from the onerous expenses which the National Government has always cost in the seceding States.

With regard to the geographical outline of the Northern States, the blunder of the *Times* writer is sufficiently indicated by its parallel with Prussia. Scattered from the Baltic to the Rhine, without even territorial connection, wholly without national sympathy, and bound together neither by commercial or political interest, but simply by the arbitrary decrees of diplomacy, the Prussian States, wholly incoherent and disjected, present an appropriate symbol of national weakness. But the Confederacy of Northern States, to which the *Times* looks, must be one in nationality and in interest. Its extent is its highest pledge of greatness. It reaches its arms to both the great oceans; it enjoys at the North and at the South the most perfect means of natural communication on earth; while the remotest portions of the elongated Republic will be drawn closely together by the ties of internal improvements, such as no other country in the world possesses the like of.

To those who have a very elementary knowledge indeed of the geography and resources of the United States, it may seem superfluous to note the errors of the organ of British opinion. But such misrepresentations and misapprehensions are the very life of the secession movement; and there is no duty more imperative, or which will yield more important results, than to correct the popular miscalculation as to the relative resources of the two sections into which different classes of labor have divided the Union. It is, of all things, important to have it understood abroad, where the fear of King Cotton may suggest false measures in the present emergency, who feed and sustain the laborers, and, in fact, own the growing cotton crop; and what must be the fate of the South if such sustenance were to be withdrawn England, with its workmen, must buy cotton; and the South, with its slaves, must sell it; but the North is under no compulsion to part with the corn and pork, without which both spinner and negro must perish.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Full Establishment of the Constitutional Government in the Capital.

Restoration of Tranquillity Throughout the Republic.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE.

DECREE AGAINST MIRAMON'S MINISTERS.

Expulsion of the Spanish Minister and the Papal Nuncio.

Complimentary Correspondence to General Ortega from the Foreign Ministers, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

City of Mexico, Thursday, Jan. 17, 1861.

The Constitutional Government is now fully established in this ancient Capital, and order reigns throughout the Republic.

Sanctified and sealed as the supreme law of the land by the blood and sufferings of three years of civil war, the Constitution of 1857, after triumphing over all who have sought to overthrow it, is now obeyed and respected throughout the Republic, and the legitimate authorities elected under its provisions by the people, are every where in the full and peaceful exercise of their functions.

My last, of the 28th ult., announced the occupation of this Capital by the liberal forces on Christmas day, amid the maintenance of the most perfect order.

Since then we have had the triumphal entry of the whole Federal army, under Gen. **Gonzales Ortega**, Commander-in-Chief, on the 1st, and on the 11th the formal entry and enthusiastic reception of President **Juarez** and the other members of the Constitutional Government.

As speedily as possible, Gen. **Ortega** had transferred the control of affairs to the civil authorities, and on the arrival of the President it only remained for him to lay down his rank as Commander-in-Chief, and return to the President the extraordinary powers with which he had been invested.

During his brief military control of the city the most perfect order was maintained, and not a single occurrence happened to mar the period of universal congratulation.

I inclose a correspondence from the different foreign ministers resident in this capital, testifying to Gen. **Ortega's** wise provisions and most perfect success in this regard. Every step in the career of this successful and rising man stamps him as emphatically the man for the hour, and it is becoming the universal hope that he will be elected our future President. His conduct in the occupation of the capital has proved him to be a true lover of his country, and not one who seeks military power.

The triumphal entry of the Federal army on New-Year's day, was the most exciting scene I ever witnessed. This capital was in a perfect carnival of joy; the people were wild with enthusiasm; such embracings, such congratulations, such universal happiness, such an abandon of joy, I never saw before. And who could wonder—after three years of such sacrifices, of so hard a struggle, to feel that at last it was over, that now they were free and that peace had smiled again?

During the passage of Gen. **Ortega**, at the head of the column, along the Calle San Francisco, when he came in front of the Hotel Iturbide, a most affecting scene occurred. Upon the balcony, modestly concealed amogn the crowd of enthusiastic lookers-on, General **Ortega** perceived Don **Santos Degollado**, whom he at once saluted with the standard presented to him by the city, which he carried in his hand, and stopping the progress of the procession, cried out to him to come down, and to himself receive the ovation, of which he was the ostworthy for his constancy and his faith. Señor **Degollado** replied that it was Gen. **Ortega** alone that merited the triumph, and refused to come forward; but Gen. **Ortega** insisted that he should be brought down and share the ovation with him, and in the arms of the excited populace Gen **Degollado** was brought forward. Then ensued a scene of indescribable enthusiasm. As Gen. **Degollado** reached the place where the General-in-Chief stood awaiting him, the latter embraced him in the warmest manner, proclaimed his merits, congratulated him, and placing in his hands the standard that he carried, declared that no one was so worthy as he to carry this ensign, which in its glorious colors symbolized Independence, Liberty and Reform. Gen. **Degollado**, refusing the proffered honors, declared that Gen. **Ortega** alone was worthy of them, and in the warmest language poured his congratulations upon him. The scene was most impressive and affecting, and drew tears from the eyes of the multitude of applauding spectators, who knew and appreciated the sacrifices and the constancy of these two most celebrated and most self-sacrificing of the leaders of the Liberal cause.

The route of the procession throughout was a scene of the wildest enthusiasm. The streets were fairly carpeted with the shower of flowers, songs were sung, banners presented, crowns of laurel for the victorious generals, and the populace seemed to have gone mad with joy. Yet, amid all, not the slightest disorder occurred.

The reception of the President, on the 11th, was a similar ovation, and must have recompensed him for his labors and his cares during the last three years. Before his arrival many of the subordinate officials had reached here, and the full machinery of the Government is now in regular operation. The reign of military power has at last, and I hope forever, ceased in the City of Mexico.

But now the work of reconstruction and of clearing away the *débris* of this long and severe struggle has to be commenced. And it will be a difficult task, calling for administrative ability, skill and patience of no ordinary character, and even in the best of hands not easily accomplished Nor will it be well to be too sanguine that all will proceed smoothly; there are many elements of discord among the Liberals themselves, and frequent changes of policy may occur; but the grand, great fact which gives hope for the future of this country is, that no more armed revolts against the constitutional will of the people will take place. Changes and differences will be worked out by peaceful and legitimate means,—not as heretofore by pronunciamientos. *These the people are thoroughly tired of*, and now that the Church is stripped of both its property and influence, there is no one interest sufficiently powerful to incite the people to take up arms in its support in opposition to the legitimate Government For these reasons it is my opinion, that although it would be too much to expect either a very firm or a very consistent Government or policy, there will be no interruption of the regular constitutional succession, nor disturbance of public tranquillity by a resort to further rebellion against the legitimate authorities.

The Reactionary or Clergy party is now fully and entirely suppressed; and as the clergy have expended all their cash means, and the Government has taken away their property, which has now passed into private hands, they have not the actual money which would be necessary to foment another rebellion, even if they still possessed the necessary influence. The impression is that much of the energy of the people which has heretofore been expended in revolutions will now be turned to the recuperation of their private fortunes by the material development of the country, and thus their interests will be enlisted for the preservation of order. In this way we shall soon have very strong guarantees for the future peace of the country.

Business between this city and Vera Cruz has already experienced a wonderful revival.

On the day of the President's reception the news reached here of the capture of **Isidro Diaz**, one of the former ministers and right-hand men of **Miramon**, at Jico, a small place near Jalapa. **Miramon** only escaped by dismounting from his horse and crossing a ravine, after a hand-to-hand encounter with the Indians. Some other leaders also with **Diaz** and **Miramon** were made prisoners. A Cabinet meeting was called the following morning, and a decree was issued ordaining the immediate execution of **Diaz**, and all chiefs and leaders of the reactionary party who should be captured. This decree, although at variance with the past policy of extreme clemency pursued by the Government, was deemed a necessary and just punishment for these leaders who had cost the country so much suffering and so many precious lives; and it was received by the public at large and the Liberal Party with great satisfaction.

Strong influences were, however, at once brought to bear upon the Government by the families and friends of those against whom the decree had been issued, and by those favorable to a more merciful policy, as well as by the French Minister, M **Saligny**, and the President and a portion of the Cabinet were induced to change the decree so as to substitute for it a banishment of five years. This clemency has, however, aroused a great opposition, and all the Press, as well as the most influential Liberals, are protesting against the folly of allowing these villains, whose only desire for a year past has been to get safely out of the country, so as to spend their stolen treasure in security in Europe, to receive only such punishment as will be to them no punishment at all.

What course the Government will finally adopt is not yet known, but a change in the Cabinet is very likely to occur before the matter is settled. As it now stands the immediate execution only is suspended.

During this time the report was current that the Government had even decided upon decreeing a general amnesty As this would in a measure relieve from responsibility those who, having committed outrages against foreigners under the name of the Miramon Government, the Foreign Ministers, by order of their respective Governments, had declared their Governments would hold personally responsible, Mr. **La Reintrie**, *Chargé des Affaires*, addressed an official note to the Government inquiring if such was the fact.

Mr. **Ocampo**, in reply, informed him that the decree of the 12th had been changed only so far as to order that all the captives should be brought to the City of Mexico for trial, and not be immediately executed, as at first ordered, and that with respect to a general amnesty, no action has as yet taken place.

The course of the Government in this matter has its chief importance from the fact that it is supposed to decide, also, in a great measure, its policy with regard to the pecuniary transactions of these offenders while exercising their unauthorized functions of a government.

It can therefore be easily understood how powerful are the influences brought to bear upon the President and the Cabinet in this matter, by both foreigners and their representatives, and Mexican capitalists It is thought, however, that the universal sentiment of the Liberal party, that due punishment should be meted out, will be too strong to resist, and that the Government will have to return to its first decision, for which reason it is probable that a change of Ministers will occur, and Mr. **Lerdo** or Mr. **Zarco** enter as the leader of the Cabinet.

Another important step which was taken among the first acts after the full establishment of the Government in this city, was the expulsion of the Spanish Ambassador, Mr. **Pacheco**; the Pope's Nuncio, Monsignor **Clementi**; the *Chargé des Affaires* of Guatemala, Mr. **del Barrio**, and the *Chargé des Affaires* of Ecuador, Mr. **Pastor**.

All of these foreign representatives, with the exception, perhaps, of the last, had been the active and open adherents and partisans of the Miramon Government, and have constantly used all their influence against the constitutional authorities.

It was, therefore, to be expected that having abused their official position to foment and encourage rebellion in the country, the legitimate Government, when reëstablished in its full jurisdiction, would, for its own dignity, not only refuse to receive them, but by sending them their passports request their departure from the country.

At the same time care was taken in each instance to state that this action was exclusively on personal grounds, and was not intended as an expression of any ill-feeling towards the respective Governments that they represent, nor, as in the case of Spain, any disinclination to amicably adjust whatever questions of difference are pending between the two countries. It is not believed that this step, which under any circumstances it was necessary to take, will lead to an open rupture with Spain; but should such be the case the whole country will enthusiastically unite in sustaining the Government in the action it has taken.

The French Minister has not as yet formally tendered his recognition of the Liberal Government, but it is probable that he will do so soon, as will also the Prussian Minister, Mr. **Wagner**. Mr. **Mathew**, the English *Chargé*, is still at Jalapa, where he was ordered by his Government, and it is doubtful if he will return to the Capital until instructions from home are received, as it is understood that he demands first, the immediate repayment by the Constitutional Government of the Bondholders' money stolen by **Miramon**.

As this money consisted entirely of portions of the duties collected at Vera Cruz, set apart by the Constitutional Government, and regularly paid over to the agent of the bondholders, (in drafts drawn by the importers against the goods on their agents in this City, and collected here in cash by the agent of the bondholders in person, as has always been the custom,) it does not seem just that the Constitutional Government, which, while regularly fulfilling its treaty obligations in this respect, the English Government would not recognize, should now be called upon to pay the money a second time, because, while in the hands of the agent of the bondholders, and under the seal of the English Legation, it was stolen by the Miramon Government, which, while not only not fulfilling any of its treaty obligations, but violating every obligation imposed upon civilized countries, was recognized by the English Government, and persistently and openly sustained and encouraged in its rebellion by the English ministers.

Nor does it seem that the means of repayment will be increased by opposing any further obstacles in the way of the full establishment and efficient action of the Liberal Government, particularly when that Government expresses its willingness to fully acknowledge the debt and to provide the first and earliest possible means for its repayment. But in the present exhausted condition of the treasury, some time will necessarily be required to meet this, as well as the many other obligations pressing upon the Government.

Mr. **La Reintrie**, our *Chargé*, is of course in full and the most cordial relations with the Government, as was our Legation at Vera Cruz. The American Legation now occupies the great advantage over all others of being the old and tried friend of the Constitutional Government and the Liberal Party. As we were the first to recognize and treat with it, so we adhered to it through all its long vicissitudes, and by the moral force of that act, and the important action of our men-of-war in capturing the Miramon steamers at Vera Cruz, have rendered it important and warmly-acknowledged services.

This influence, if properly maintained, will become very important in any future negotiations with this country.

The Presidential election and that for members of Congress has been postponed in some of the States until next month, and Congress will therefore not meet until the third Tuesday in April.

So far as the elections have progressed and the sentiments of the States have been heard from, the reports go to show that the Central and Northern States will principally go for **Gonzales Ortega**; while the Gulf States and Oaxaca will divide their votes between **Lerdo de Tejada** and **Juarez** Hence it is probable that **Ortega** will without much difficulty prove the successful candidate.

His entire course during the last three years has shown him to be possessed of precisely the qualities required for the position.

Our latest dates from the United States are to the 15th December only, and great anxiety is felt at the course of affairs in the Southern States. Should a Southern Confederacy, including Texas, be formed, it will excite great apprehensions here of difficulties with regard to the return of fugitive slaves.

By the second article of the Constitution of 1857, it is declared, "That all are born free in the Republic. Slaves that set foot upon the national territory recover by that single act their liberty, and are entitled to the protection of the laws." And in a subsequent article, "No treaty for the extradition of political offenders shall be made, nor for those offenders who, in the place where the offence shall have been committed, shall have been held as slaves."

I remember that at the time Mr. **Forsyth** was our Minister here, and was engaged in negotiating a treaty with the administration of President **Comonfort**, it was suggested to him to insert an extradition clause, of the usual character, as a provision much needed for the security of the business community, but he refused to do so unless it could embrace the return of fugitive slaves. This, the President informed him, was expressly prohibited by the Constitution.

But hereafter, in case Mexico has to deal with a Confederacy based upon the one idea of protection to slave property, will there not be trouble under this head, and an easy excuse found for invasion, preparatory to conquest?

Will Mexico be able to rely upon herself to resist this invasion? or will she call in England, or the Northern United States, (if the North forms a Union by itself,) to aid her in protecting the long line of her Rio Grande frontier? I must confess there is something that looks warlike in all this, and so it appears to several intelligent Mexican gentlemen with whom I have incidentally discussed the question in our conversations upon the threatening aspect of affairs in the United States.

One thing is certain, no feeling is more strongly rooted in the Mexican mind than that of opposition to Slavery and hatred to the institution.

Their feelings and sympathies, as well as their interests, as they consider, are entirely with the North; and particularly is this the case with the Liberal Party.

I cannot but yet hope, however, that the storm will blow over, and our flag still continue to wave over a united people. But it is mournful to come down so low as to hear the people of Mexico speculate with regard to the changing aspects of *our* future, as we have been accustomed to speculate with regard to theirs.

* * *

THE NEW MEXICAN CABINET.

Washington, Sunday, Feb. 3.

Official dispatches state that President **Juarez** arrived at the City of Mexico on the 12th ult., and immediately organized the following Cabinet:

Minister of State and Treasury—Ocampo.
Minister of War—Gen. Gonzales Otega.
Minister of the Interior—Gen. Llave.
Minister of Justice—Fuente.
Minister of Internal Improvements—Emparan.

The first decree of the new Government was for the expulsion of the Spanish Minister **Pacheco**, **Barrio**, the Guatemalan Minister, and **Clementi**, the Pope's Nuncio, charged with intriguing with the Church Party for the renewal of civil wars. The British Minister, **Matthew French**, Minister **Saligny**, and the Prussian Minister, **Wagner**, expressed their readiness to recognize the Liberal Government as the only Government of Mexico.

Señor **Lata** and Gen. **Degolado** were present on the entrance of the Liberal army into the City of Mexico, and were loudly cheered by the army. The latter is now a prominent candidate for Governor of Vera Cruz. All the necessary arrangements for the meeting of Congress has been made, and peace is regarded as firmly established. President **Juarez** is the leading candidate for the succession.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Pony Express—Decision in the New Almeda Mine Case—Desperate Attempt to Break Jail—Three Killed and Thirteen Wounded.

Fort Kearney, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The Pony Express passed here at 3 30 P. M.

San Francisco, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 3.40 P. M.

Arrived, 14th, steamer *Uncle Sam*, from Panama. Sailed, 14th, bark *Wilhelmina*, for Liverpool, carrying wheat and flour. 16th, ship *Endeavor*, for New York.

There was an extensive auction sale yesterday of groceries and other articles, the prices realized evincing a declining tendency. Thames Candles brought 19¾c.@20¾c. New York Syrup 23c. per gallon. New-York Crushed Sugar 11½c. Manila Coffee $15 50@$15 62½ ℔ 100 lbs. Carolina Rice 3⅞c.@4c. ℔ lb. Wheat, Barley and Oats are unchanged, with an increased disposition to sell To day various parcels of Isthmus Butter sold within a range of 22c. @25c. Candles find buyers for immediate use at 19¾c @20c. The late effort to rally the market proved unsuccessful.

Measures are in progress for holding a Union meeting in San Francisco the present week.

Terrence B. Macus, one of the Irish exiles of 1848, who escaped from Australia to California in 1857, died at St. Mary's Hospital, San Francisco, yesterday, aged 50 years. He occupied a prominent position among the Irish population here.

Some of our business men are experiencing serious troubles from the disturbed state of the Union, having purchased Government drafts for remittances East, which came back protested.

A lady passenger, who some months ago broke her arm while getting on a California bound steamer at Panama, has just obtained $7,000 verdict against Mr. **Vanderbilt** from a San Francisco jury.

The opinions in the great New-Almeda quicksilver mines are being read in the United States Circuit Court to day. Judge **McAllister** has been engaged till 3 P. M. reading his opinion, but has not finished, and it is still doubtful what he will decide, although the diota was understood to be favorable to the claimants thus far. Judge **Hoffman**, having an equal jurisdiction, will follow with another lengthy opinion.

The Legislature has as yet done nothing—still waiting for the Assembly to elect a Speaker. W. M. **Collam**, the Douglas candidate, withdrew to-day, which it is believed will lead to the election of a Speaker in a day or two, when the Governor's message will be sent in.

Pony Express dates from Fort Kearney, to the 31st of December, were received two days ago.

LATEST BY FORT CHURCHILL.

San Francisco, Thursday, Jan. 17.

E. R. **Burrill**, Douglas Democrat, was elected Speaker of the Assembly, to day.

The New-Almeda Quicksilver Mine decision gives the mines to the claimants, and rejects their claims to the adjoining lands. Both judges agreed.

Thirty prisoners attempted to escape from the State Prison yesterday. Three were killed, thirteen wounded, and the balance arrested, except one. The guard was slightly wounded.

The Firm of Majors, Russell & Waddell.

Lexington, Mo., Saturday, Feb. 2.

W. B. **Waddell**, of this city, of the firm of **Russell, Majors & Waddell**, has just completed an assignment of all his individual property. After paying a small amount he owed, and the entire indebtedness of **Russell, Majors & Waddell** in this city and county, the balance of his property goes to secure the indorsers of **Russell, Majors & Waddell**. No one will suffer by this failure, and their indorsers will be fully secured and all their debts will be fully satisfied, provided their property is sold at a reasonable price. The trustees of Mr. **Waddell** are E. **Burden** and E. **Waddell** of this city.

FROM MR. LINCOLN'S HOME.

Hospitalities Tendered—Cabinet Speculations—The Illinois Legislature and the Peace Commissioners.

Springfield, Ill., Friday, Feb. 1.

Mr. **Lincoln** returned home this morning after visiting his step-mother, and the grave of his father at Charleston.

He held a public reception in the town hall at Charleston, attended by hundreds of people. Being called upon to make a speech, he stated that the time for a public definition of the policy of his Administration had not come, and that he could but express his gratification at seeing so many of his friends, and give them a hearty greeting. Most of the attendance then shook hands with him and dispersed amidst enthusiastic cheering.

On his way here he met a deputation from Cincinnati on their way to Springfield to tender him the hospitalities of the city. The invitation was accepted and the time of the visit fixed for the 13th proximo.

A bronze medal with the head of **Henry Clay** has been sent by **Daniel Ullman** to Mr. **Lincoln**, with a letter stating the gift was intended for the first President that represented the views of the great Whig leader.

The discussion of the proposition to send Commissioners to the Washington Convention was brought to a head to-day in the Legislature by the passage of the following resolutions. They are understood to be prepared under Mr. **Lincoln's** supervision:

Whereas, Resolutions of the State of Virginia have been communicated to the General Assembly of this State, proposing the appointment of Commissioners by the several States to meet in Convention on the 4th day of February, 1861, at Washington,

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That with the earnest desire for the return of harmony and kind relations among our States, and out of respect to the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Governor of the State be requested to appoint five Commissioners on the part of Illinois to confer and consult with the Commissioners of other States who shall meet at Washington; Provided, That said Commissioners shall at all times be subject to the control of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That the appointment of Commissioners by the State of Illinois, in response to the invitation of the State of Virginia, is not an expression of opinion on the part of this State that any amendment of the Federal Constitution is requisite to afford to the people of the Slaveholding States adequate guarantees for the security of their rights, nor an approval of the basis of settlement of our difficulties proposed by the State of Virginia, but it is an expression of our willingness to unite with the State of Virginia in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy controversy in the spirit in which the Constitution was originally framed, and consistently with its principles.

Resolved, That while we are willing to appoint Commissioners to meet in Convention with those of other States, for consultation upon matters which at present distract our harmony as a nation, we also insist that the appropriate constitutional method of considering and acting upon the grievances complained of by our sister States, would be by the call of a convention for the amendment of the Constitution in the manner contemplated by the fifth article of that instrument; and if the States deeming themselves aggrieved shall request Congress to call such Convention, the Legislature of Illinois will and does concur in such calls.

Springfield, Ill., Saturday, Feb. 2.

Mr. **Lincoln** expressed himself to a visitor, yesterday, that if Pennsylvania be represented in the Cabinet it will be by **Cameron**, and no one else.

J. A. **Nunes**, of San Francisco, had a protracted private interview with Mr. **Lincoln**, to-day. He is anxious to see California represented in the Cabinet. The appointment of a member from the Pacific coast is looked upon here as very probable. No communication has passed between Mr **Lincoln** and Col. **Fremont** since the latter's arrival in the East.

The report that Gen **Scott** has detailed Col. **Sumner** and Major **Hunter** to accompany Mr. **Lincoln** to Washington, is based upon a misapprehension. Only a few personal friends will compose his *cortege*.

Gov. **Yates** appointed to-day Ex-Gov. **Wood**, Judge **Logan**, B C. **Cook**, **John M. Palmer** and **Thomas J. Turner**, all decided Anti-Compromise Republicans, Commissioners to the Washington Convention.

The Verdict in the Jackalow Case.

Trenton, N. J., Saturday, Feb. 2.

The Jury in the Jackalow case came into Court to-day at 12 o'clock, and rendered the following verdict:

We find that the prisoner called **John** *alias* **John Canor**, *alias* **Jackalow**, is guilty of the robbery charged in the first count in the indictment in the manner therein, and that the offence was committed on board the sloop *Spray*, which at that time was lying on the waters adjoining the State of Connecticut, between Norwalk Harbor and Westchester county, in the State of New-York, and at a point five miles eastward from Lyon's Point, one and a half miles from the Connecticut shore at low water mark; and then further say that the defendant is not guilty on the other counts in the indictment.

Mr. **Grandin**, counsel for the prisoner, moved to set aside the verdict as being against the law and evidence.

They will bring the case up for argument before a full bench at the March term of the Court as to jurisdiction.

One of the jurors stated that they had agreed only as to the coat mentioned in the indictment, and that they considered the taking of the money not proved.

The charge of the Court to the jury was, that if the jury believed the prisoner murdered the **Leets** for the purpose of obtaining the property, the crime was clearly robbery, and as the verdict is for taking the coat only, it will be maintained as a ground for a new trial that the prisoner did not commit the murder for the purpose of robbing them of the coat, which was proved to be worth about $1.

The Kansas Sufferers.

Atchison, Friday, Feb. 1.

Messrs. **Hyatt** and **Barney** reached Atchison the day before yesterday, and held a conference with Gen. **Pomeroy**. These gentlemen have decided to establish relief depôts at three prominent points in the Territory as the only way to reach the sufferers in the distant settlements. Statements taken to day by Mr. **Hyatt** from the lips of some of them show that the worst has not yet been felt. The calamity becomes hourly greater. Forty thousand people need aid now, and the number increases constantly. Mr. **Hyatt** has written a letter to the Kansas Legislature, urging on them the propriety of immediately addressing a memorial to the Legislatures of the several States

Judge **Amy** proceeds at once into the heart of the Territory with reference to the establishment of the relief depôts By personal inspection on the railroad from Mendota to Atchison he finds over eighty carloads of provisions between these places, which, added to the previous relief received—nearly four million pounds all told—will have thus been sent to the famishing. But this is only about one-fifth of the relief that will be needed, and if the country does not contribute seed for the people to plant, even this relief will not be sufficient. Gen. **Pomeroy's** funds will be exhausted in paying the present freights. To establish relief depôts in the Territory, money is pressingly needed. From his territorial trip Mr. **Amy** will return to Mendota, and then continue his efforts with the State Legislatures for means to purchase seed. Of wheat seed one hundred thousand bushels at least will be needed.

News From Kansas.

Leavenworth, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The Territorial Legislature is winding up its business, and will probably adjourn to-day. The bill declaring certain territorial claim bonds illegal, failed to become a law. The Delaware Indians have selected as their portion of their late reserve lands, that bordering on the Missouri and Kaw Rivers, amounting to 98,000 acres.

The boiler of **Wright's** steam saw and grist mill, at Alexandria, in this county, exploded yesterday, killing eight persons, including the engineer, miller, and some other well-known citizens.

The Case of the Fugitive Anderson.

Toronto, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The English writ of *habeas corpus*, in the case of the fugitive **Anderson**, arrived in town yesterday. The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas here has also issued a writ of *habeas corpus*. As the prisoner is in Brantford jail, the result remains to be seen. Both the bench and bar are unanimous in the opinion that the Chief Justice of England acts unwarrantably in sending a writ to be executed within the jurisdiction of the Chief Justice of Canada.

A Boston Dry Goods House in Trouble.

Boston, Saturday, Feb. 2.

G. H. **Sprague** and G. G **Mann**, of the firm of **Sprague, Mann** & Co., dry goods dealers, on Tremont-row, were before the Police Court to-day, and held in $15,000 bail each, on the charge of attempting to defraud their creditors in New-York and Boston, of whom they had purchased goods. It is alleged that their recent purchases amount to $50,000, and that they now account for but $25,000.

Marine Disaster.

Providence, Sunday, Feb. 3.

The schooner *North State*, Capt. **Horton**, from Savannah, for Providence, with 1,000 bales of cotton, went ashore on the west side of Point Judith, during a thick fog, on Saturday afternoon. She is bilged and full of water.

Counterfeit Bills in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Feb. 2.

A new and dangerous counterfeit on the Brighton Market Bank, of Brighton, Mass., appeared this afternoon. The counterfeits are of the denomination of tens.

Death of Chief Justice Hall, of Nebraska.

Omaha, Friday, Feb. 1.

Chief Justice **Hall**, of this Territory, died at his residence in Belleview, about 1 o'clock this morning.

Death of Ex-Gov. Harris.

Providence, R. I., Saturday, Feb 2.

Ex-Gov **Elisha Harris** died last night at his residence in South Coventry.

The Great Western Railway Traffic.

Hamilton, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The Great Western Railway traffic for the week ending yesterday amounts to $39 300, being an increase of $11,000 over the same time last year.

The North Briton Outward Bound.

Portland, Sunday, Feb. 3.

The steamship *North Briton* sailed for Liverpool at 3 o'clock this morning.

Arrivals in the City.

Commodore J. D Kemp and Lieut M'Araan, of the United States Navy; Prof. J. P. Cook, Jr., of Harvard College; and Amos Tuck, Asa Fowler, and Levi Chamberlain, the New-Hampshire delegates to the Washington Convention, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel

Hons. R. S. Baldwin, of New-Haven, and L. E. Chittenden, of Burlington; T. P. Trott, of Washington; Capt. J. Pope, Dr. W. M. Page and Lieut G. B. Bacon. of the U. S. Navy; and Dr. Wright and lady, of Texas, are at the Astor House.

Gen. E. C. Niven of Monticello, T. G. Hudley, of Cal., H. J. Morgan and E. D. Ryan. of Texas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. John Ross. Capt. Stone, of the steamship *Arabia*, F. W. Bernard and C. B. Gamble, of Fla., and E. W. Edgerton, of S. C., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

G Palmer, W. Horn, W. H. Gilliat and lady, C. C. Winter and Mrs. Rodgers and servant of England, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

S T. Fairchild, of Cazenovia, Lieut. Hudson, of the Army, and Z. P. Balil and G. R. Busk, of Eng., are at the Brevoort House.

Orville Gardner's Fourth Ward Reading and Coffee Room.—Those interested in the practically benevolent enterprise, known as the "Fourth Ward Reading and Coffee Room," of which Mr. **Orville Gardner** is Superintendent have an opportunity of aiding it this evening, and also of listening to addresses from Rev. Mr. **Chapin**, **Wm. E. Dodge**, Esq., and others.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr S. N. MARSH of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved suspensory bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory No. 82 Barclay-st Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Sterling Gas Regulator
Improves the Light and saves Gas.
Warranted by Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co.
Office No. 505 Broadway, (basement.)

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved
SEWING-MACHINES.
At reduced prices.
Office, No. 505 Broadway.

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
$40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular, 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Moldavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

Warren—Simms.—In Washington, D. C., on Wednesday. Jan. 29, by Rev. Father Maguire, **Wm. J. Warren** to **Eddie**, daughter of Edward Simms.

DIED.

Godshalk.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Feb. 2, at 8 o'clock, in childbirth. **Susan Ann**, wife of David J. Godshalk, and youngest daughter of the late Charles Seely, Esq., aged 22 years, 3 months and 21 days.

Mother and child will be taken to Chester, Orange County for interment, where the funeral services will take place

Campion.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 2, **Mary Aloysia**, daughter of Jeremiah J. and Angela Campion, aged 1 year and 15 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 75 Suffolk-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

Sloan.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 2, after a lingering illness, **Henry King**, only son of William David and Joanna Sloan, aged 21 years, 1 month and 14 days.

His friends and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 155 East 35th st., on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 12 o'clock M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Hanford.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Feb. 2, of croup, **Martin Bidley**, youngest son of Winfield S. and Priscilla T. Hanford, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Funeral from No. 210 10th-st., near 2d-av., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Norwalk for interment. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Richardson.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 2, at the Union-place Hotel, of pneumonia, **Georgette**, only daughter of Nathaniel and Martha A. Richardson, of Boston, aged 2 years, 2 months and 22 days.

☞ Boston, Mass., papers please copy.

Tallmadge.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 2, **Elizabeth**, wife of H. E. Tallmadge, aged 59 years, 7 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 130 West 25th st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

O'Conor.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 3, **Charles Boromeo**, son of Daniel and Jane T. O'Conor, aged 6 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 42 West 17th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Jimmerson.—In this City, at the residence of Charles Lent, Esq., No. 27 Perry-st., of diphtheria, **Malissa Lenanora Jimmerson**, only daughter of Robert J. and Maranda L. Jimmerson, aged 15 years, 10 months and 21 days.

Services to take place in the Baptist Church, Stanton-st., between Chrystie and Forsyth sts., this day, (Monday,) Feb. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M. Body to be taken to Rye Cemetery. The relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend, without further notice.

Menzies.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 3, **Jessie**, daughter of Alexander and Jean Menzies, aged 5 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 577 8th-av., corner of 41st-st., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock.

Beach.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 3, after a short and severe illness, **Margaret Evertson**, youngest daughter of the late Aaron Beach, of Newark, N. J.

Notice of her funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

Bennet.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 2, **Barnes Edwin**, youngest son of Barnes and Susan Bennet, aged 7 years, 3 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 88 Monroe st., on Tuesday afternoon, 5th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

Condie.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 2, **Samuel Harrison**, infant son of James and Sarah E. Condie, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend the funeral, from No. 166 8th-av., this day, (Monday,) Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Woodward.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 3, at 5 P. M., **Sarah Ella Woodward**, only child of Joseph and Emma Woodward, aged 8 months and 28 days.

Blackmore.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 2, Dr. **John Blackmore**, aged 40 years.

The friends of the family, and the medical fraternity, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 140 Sackett-st. The funeral service will be held at Emanuel Church, corner of Smith and President sts., this day, (Monday) Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Little.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Feb. 3, **Charlotte Stuyvesant**, infant daughter of William H. and Caroline A. Little, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 24 Lafayette-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Vail.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 3, of congestion of the lungs, **Annie Richards**, youngest child of Oliver E. and Ellen Augusta Vail, aged 5 months and 21 days.

Services will be held at the residence of her parents, No. 372 Carlton-av., this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Sullivan.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 3, **Arthur B. Sullivan**, formerly of New-Brunswick, N. J., in the 75th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, Thomas, Nahum and Jeremiah, and of his son-in-law, Calvin M. Pickett, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of Thomas Sullivan. No. 110 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

Colburne.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 3, **Gertrude**, wife of Edwin A. Colburne, aged 22 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 240 Pearl-st.

Lee.—In Brooklyn, on Seventh Day evening, 2d inst., **Abraham B.**, son of the late Henry S Lee, and grandson of the late Abraham Brooke, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 71 Willow-st., on Third Day (Tuesday) afternoon, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Manhasset, L. I., for interment on Fourth Day morning.

Buckley.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 3, **William H. Buckley**, in his 28th year.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his father, John Buckley, No. 413 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn this day, (Monday,) 4th inst., at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Du Bois.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 2, at her late residence, No. 69 Clermont-av., **Margaret Wynkoop**, wife of Rev. Anson Du Bois, aged 33 years.

Her funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the North Reformed Dutch Church, Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av., and her remains will be taken to Kingston, where appropriate services will be held, in the Second Dutch Church on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock. Friends are hereby invited to attend.

Hill.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb 2, Miss **Mary Anna Hill**, in the 22d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, this (Monday) afternoon at 4 P. M., without further invitation The remains will be taken to Mount Vernon for interment on Tuesday morning, by the New-Haven Railroad at 9 A M.

McClure.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday Feb 2, **Eliza Conover**, wife of John J. McClure, in the 44th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 141 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock

Shaw.—On Sunday, Feb. 3 **James Conner Shaw**, only child of Horace A. and Ann Eliza Shaw, aged 3 years 11 months and 24 days

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, James Conner, in Westchester, on Tuesday, Feb 5, at 1 P. M

Scott.—In South Salem, Westchester County N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan 30 Rev. **David Scott**, Minister of St. John's Church, South Salem, and St. James' Church North Salem, aged 25 years

Townley.—In Elizabeth City, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 2, **Richard**, only son of Jonas W. and Orvilla R. Townley, aged 2 years and 2 months

Corwin.—In Bergen, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 2, **James H. Corwin**, aged 30 years, 10 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Bergen, N. J, about ¼ mile south of Rev Dr. Taylor's Church, on Tuesday, 5th inst, at 2½ o'clock P. M The Bergen Horse Railroad cars leave the Jersey City Ferry every few minutes, and pass within a short distance of the house.

Douglas.—In English Neighborhood, N. J, on Saturday, Feb. 2, **Elizabeth Douglas**, a native of Dunkeld, Scotland, aged 81 years.

The funeral services will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at her late residence, at 1½ o'clock. Cars of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, for Hackensack Junction, will leave Jersey City at 12 o'clock.

Smith.—At Union Camp, Bianco County, Texas, on Friday Jan. 18, **Nathan H. Smith**, recently of this City, aged 30 years.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

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DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No 101. Feb 2. 1861.
7, 3, 57, 50, 44, 36, 18, 25, 65, 71, 6, 10, 20, 48.
Class No 108. Feb. 2 1861.
52, 53, 54, 21, 38 32, 60, 42, 20, 75, 70 34, 40, 26, 6.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington Del. Feb 2 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

DISUNION AND SLAVERY.
A SERIES OF LETTERS
TO
Hon. W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama,
BY
HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.
I.—THE NORTHERN STATES AND THE SLAVE-TRADE IN 1787.
II.—THE MOTIVES AND OBJECTS OF THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.
III.—SECESSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT WAR.
IV.—THE PRECISE NATURE OF THE PENDING ISSUE—THE DUTY OF THE NORTH AND THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.
For sale at the TIMES Office,
Printing House Square.

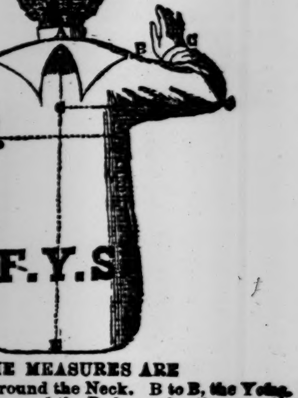
TO CONSUMPTIVES.
THE ADVERTISER, HAVING BEEN RESTORED to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.
To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, Etc.
The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.
Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings County, N. Y.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.
It is but justice to mention, that Messrs. EDWARD CHAMBERLIN & Co.'s (Boston) CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, for making bread, rolls, cakes, and pastry, is extensively adopted in private families, bakeries and hotels. Wherever used it gives entire satisfaction.
For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists,
GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

SHEET MUSIC 50 PER CENT. BELOW THE USUAL PRICE.—Music dealers and piano teachers should apply for a catalogue of the latest Sheet Music published by C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., Agents, No. 488 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—On receipt of 25c. 4 pieces will be sent as samples.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



THE MEASURES ARE
A, the distance around the Neck. B to B, the Yoke. D to D, distance around the Body, under the armpits. C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen Shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.
Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
BALLOU BROTHERS,
NO. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

REDUCE YOUR GAS BILLS
BY 20 TO 50 PER CENT.
NAPOLEON
GAS BURNER.
A double-chamber, reverse pressure Gas Burner, regulating the gas at the point of burning, thereby saving people from the poisonous inhalation of one-third of all the gas passing through burners of ordinary construction. A far superior light is had with one-third less gas, simply because the gas is prepared for burning and none being allowed to escape unconsumed.
In order to produce the greatest amount of light from a given quantity of gas, we must have perfect combustion. This is only obtained by the proper combination of the gas with the oxygen of the atmosphere. The eliminating power of the oxygen is the most intense of any substance known, while that of carbon and hydrogen of the gas is small. General observation alone will satisfy any one that in burning with the common burner in general use, the gas passes through with too much velocity for its proper admixture with the oxygen of the atmosphere; the result is an excess of gas and a dull blue light.
By the Napoleon Burner the velocity of the gas is completely arrested, and the flow is steady and gradual; besides, the gas is highly heated in the lowest upper chambers and having ample room for expansion before it passes the tip.
The result is perfect combustion and a superior light, making a saving of from 20 to 50 per cent. of gas.
These burners before improved were adapted for street lamps in the cities of Albany, Hudson, Chicago, Cincinnati, Covington and other cities of the Union.
The public will find it materially to their advantage to examine the merits of this burner.
JOHN H. KITCHEN & CO.,
Chandelier Emporium,
Offices No. 561 Broadway, and No. 9 Astor House.

TAXES ON WAKEFIELD, MOUNT VERNON, Unionport, Pelhamville, Olinville, Washingtonville, &c., may be paid through me, at the 14th Ward Hotel, Elizabeth and Grand, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 4, 5 and 6. Sale of lots for back taxes this year. JOHN S. YORKE, General Collector.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Motions will be heard.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I*—Nos. 193, 265, 267, 269, 279, 79, 33, 67, 73, 91, 95, 97, 101, 105, 107, 136, 143, 201, 283, 193. *Part II*.—Nos. 310, 312, 316, 320, 2, 80, 116, 144, 146, 174, 138, 258, 272, 302, 304, 318, 1084, 326, 330.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Demurrers—Nos. 15, 2. Issues of law &c.—Nos. 141, 142, 143, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I*—Nos. 687, 1017, 1109, 391, 309, 649, 613, 717, 923, 91, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127. *Part II*.—Nos. 424, 460, 412, 488, 268, 144, 792, 18, 142, 830, 162.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*.—Nos. 140, 154, 2967, 148, 13, 75, 85, 1709, 176, 178, 181, 182, 194, 187, 189. *Part II*.—Nos. 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 165½, 166, 168, 174, 130, 23, 175, 330, 104, 105.

The City Funds—Who Shall have their Custody?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of the Application of Daniel Devlin for a Mandamus against the Park Bank.—This is an application on the part of Mr. Devlin, the recently appointed Chamberlain, for a peremptory mandamus to compel the Park Bank to pay over the City and County funds in their possession to the Broadway Bank.

It appears that the Bank was selected by Nathan C. Platt, then Chamberlain, as depository of the funds of the City and County, on the 29th of September, 1860, and continued to receive such deposits down to the 27th of December, after which they received but a few minor deposits from the Commissioners of Emigration, &c. During this period, it appears from the affidavits of the President and Cashier of the Bank, the total amount of deposits was $20,376,873, of which the Bank has paid out upon warrants $18,224,558.

On Jan. 12, 1861, the defendants received a notice, signed by Comptroller Haws, to the effect that Mr. Devlin had selected the Broadway Bank as bank of deposit for the City funds, and requiring them to pay over the funds in their possession to the Broadway Bank.

On Jan. 14, the defendants received another notice from Mr. Platt, requiring them to keep possession of the funds, whereupon the defendants refused to pay over the funds as required by the first notice. Mr. Devlin now brings these proceedings to compel by a peremptory *mandamus* the Park Bank to pay over the funds to the Broadway Bank.

The defendants contend that they are prohibited by statute from paying out any of the funds received by them on account of the City, unless they pay it upon warrants properly signed by the Comptroller and countersigned by the Mayor. They also allege that they have been, and are ready and willing to pay over the funds upon the proper authority for doing it, or in such a manner as the Court may direct, being only desirous of saving themselves from loss by the contests of others. We are informed that the present legal proceeding is the result of Mayor Wood's refusing to countersign the warrants drawn by Mr. Devlin.

Decision was reserved.

Charles O'Conor Stillwell and Swain, for the motion; Ex-Judge Edmonds and John Townsend, Jr., opposed.

The Cheever Church Case—A Commissioner Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People ex rel. Charles R. Harvey et al. vs. Henry A. Hartt et al.—The motion for the appointment of a Commissioner in this case was made a day or two since, and was stated in the TIMES.

The Court has since appointed Henry Tod, "writer to the signets," to that office, upon the nomination of the defendants' counsel. Mr. Tod resides in Edinburgh, where the pastor, Dr. Cheever, now is. The testimony is to be used in the *quo warranto* proceeding, which is now pending.

Edward Gilbert for plaintiffs; Elial F. Hall for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

ACQUITTAL OF WEIDERSUM, TRIED FOR RAPE.

In this Court, late on Friday evening, the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal in the case of Weidersum, tried for rape, and the prisoner was discharged.

The Court then adjourned *sine die*.

Recorder Hoffman will open the February Term this morning, when the following cases will be called:

CALENDAR.

For Burglary—John Stanley, Charles Stewart, Edward Lilly.

For Larceny—John L. Allen, Gilbert N. Morris, *alias* Sheffield, *alias* Mortimer; Joseph King, Henry Shuster, *alias* Sebastian Krollman, *alias* Henry Smith.

Court of Special Sessions.

PETTY CASES.

In this Court, on Saturday, Judges BROWNELL, BRENNAN and STEERS disposed of the calendar as follows: Of fifteen persons charged for assault and battery, six were discharged by non-appearance of witnesses, two by request of complainants, three by acquittal, one obtained a postponement, and three were acquitted. One person charged with embezzlement was acquitted. Of five persons charged with petty larceny, one was discharged by non-appearance of witnesses, one was remanded, one obtained a postponement, one was fined, and one acquitted. Most of the cases were for petty larcenies or trivial assaults, and had no interest except to parties concerned.

A HARSH EMPLOYER.

The usual monotony of the calendar, however, was varied by a trial for embezzlement. The defendant, Joseph H. Hulen, a fine-appearing young man, who had been a book-keeper for Mr. Richard B. Lewis, in the butter and provision business, was charged by that individual with having embezzled the sum of $19 at one time, and other sums on different occasions. Both parties were provided with counsel, of whom the one for the prosecution undertook to press the trial of the young man, on all the charges hinted at in the complaint, at once. This was blunder number one; and the Court decided that the prisoner could be tried for but one offence at one time. To support the charge of embezzlement of the $19 specified, the complainant, Mr. Lewis, took the stand, and in answer to the first question—whether the young man had been in his employ, replied, "Yes, for eighteen months, and I discharged him because I came to the conclusion that he was a confirmed thief." This was blunder number two; for counsel and Court administered a severe rebuke to the hard master, who thought to prejudice his servant's case by the use of harsh epithets against him. The complainant then proceeded to exhibit his ledger, as embodying proofs of the offence that had been charged. This was blunder number three; for the Court ruled that a copied ledger, not being a book of original entry, could not be admitted in evidence to the prejudice of the prisoner. An original cash-book was at length produced, which, however, furnished no conclusive evidence of guilt, though if it had it could not have been reliable, as, according to the complainant's own statement, it did not always agree at night with the cash on hand, he having taken from or put into the drawer sums of money, without entering them in the book. This was blunder number four, and the case was, to all intents and purposes, dead. The counsel for defence called no witnesses, therefore, though he assured the Court that he was prepared to prove that the whole difficulty arose out of jealousy on the part of the complainant toward the prisoner. The prisoner was then acquitted and discharged, to the apparent gratification of all the lookers-on, as well as the special delight of the young man's friends, who gathered around him as he left the Court.

VENTER ET MEMBRA—A BELLICOSE AFFAIR.

Mrs. Clare, an honest and industrious-looking Irish woman, was charged by Mr. Shannon, a stout burly butcher—who had often killed with intent to salt—with having 'ssaulted with intent to kill him, the complainant and butcher aforesaid. He took the stand and proceeded to testify, when the following trilogue occurred:

Witness—She struck me and made at my belly with a knife.

The Justice—Well, you know that bellies open pretty easy, if you are a butcher. Did she cut you?

Witness—No, your Honor, but my clothes are thick.

The Justice—My clothes are thin, and with only their protection I wouldn't have my belly struck with a knife.

Prisoner's Counsel—That would be a good mark for the knife your Honor.

This bellicose conversation having ended, another witness was examined, who proved that the complainant began the attack, and the Court refusing longer to listen to the stout man's complaint against the little woman, acquitted and discharged her.

The Slave-trade Cases.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Judge BETTS has rendered decisions in three of the Slave-trade cases which were before him, the case of the *Kate*, that of the *Weather Guage*, and that of the *E. L. Coggswell*. In the two former cases he decrees the condemnation of the vessels and their cargoes, but discharges the *Coggswell*. The opinions in the cases will not be ready for publication for some days yet. When they are we shall endeavor to find room for full reports of them.

Vanity Fair in Court.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Smalley.

Louis H. Stephens vs. Thomas W. Strong.—This was an action brought by the publisher of *Vanity Fair* against the publisher of *Yankee Notions* for an injunction to restrain him from infringing the plaintiff's copyrights, and/or damages for such infringement. The alleged infringement consists in the defendant having published three of Artemas Ward's letters, viz.: His Visit to Brigham Young; his letter on Forts; his Visit to Old Abe, and his account of his seeing Forrest, for all of which the plaintiff claims to have a copyright.

The matter came up this morning on a motion for a preliminary injunction. The hearing of the motion was postponed, but, in the meantime, an injunction was issued enjoining the defendant from publishing or selling *Yankee Notions* for March, which contains the article entitled "Artemas Ward Sees Forrest."

For complainant, Messrs. B. & S. D. Cozzens.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Stevens vs. The New-York Consolidated Stage Company.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Sully vs. Betts.—Affirmed with costs.
Harley vs. Springstein.—Affirmed with costs.
Clark vs. Fowler.—Affirmed with costs.
Read vs. Cocoran.—Affirmed with costs.
Piser vs. Rubenstein.—Affirmed with costs.
Henderson vs. Wilson.—Reversed.
Roe vs. Smith.—Affirmed with costs.
Everton vs. McLean.—Affirmed with costs.
Ottendoffer vs. Kuhn.—Affirmed with costs.
Brush vs. Vincent.—Reversed with costs.
Beaty vs. Graham.—Reversed with costs.
Pettigrew vs. Mee.—Reversed with costs.
Crone vs. McKechnie.—Reversed with costs.
Clark vs. Jewett.—Reversed with costs.
The Staten Island Ferry Company vs. Marten.—Affirmed with costs.
Whitley vs. Anderson.—Affirmed with costs.
Hook vs. Throckmorton.—Affirmed with costs.
Hance vs. O'Neil.—Affirmed with costs.
Malcolm vs. O'Brien.—Reversed with costs.
Bedell vs. Lane.—Reversed with costs.
Sprat vs. Chandler.—Reversed and new trial ordered.
McMaster vs. Stewart.—Affirmed with costs.
McQuade vs. McCormick.—Affirmed with costs.
O'Rourke vs. Molendor.—Reversed with costs.
Bell vs. Larned.—Affirmed with costs.
Carrick vs. Van Winkle.—Affirmed with cost
Harnett vs. Meyer.—Affirmed with costs.
Cook vs. McFauen.—Reversed and new trial ordered.
Gregory vs. Ashler.—Reversed with costs.
Buchanan vs. Mix.—Affirmed with costs.
Stebbins vs. Hartt.—Reversed with costs.
Bossum vs. Taylor.—Affirmed with costs.
McGrave vs. The Mayor.—Reversed with costs, and reference vacated.
Gregory vs. The Mayor.—Reversed with costs, and reference vacated.
Lockwood vs. Carlow.—Reversed with costs.
The Canaan Marble Co vs. The East River Bank.—Reversed, and new trial ordered.
Donohue vs. Hirst.—Reversed with costs.
Queen vs. Kinsley.—Reversed with costs.
The Mayor, &c., vs. Tucker.—Reversed with costs.
Treadwell vs. The Mayor.—Affirmed with costs.
Benson vs. Wheeler.—Affirmed with costs.
Kippel vs. Kelly et al.—Reversed with costs.
Clarkson vs. McCann.—Reversed conditionally.
Fitzpatrick vs. Flagg.—Order of special Term reversed with costs.
Jacques vs. Greenwood.—Affirmed, with costs.
Baxter vs. Gilbert—Reversed with costs.
Herring vs. Degive.—Reversed with costs.
Eday vs. Booth.—Reversed with costs.
Watson vs. Gage—Order reversed.
The Mayor vs. Whitson.—Judgment reversed.
Francis vs. Ross.—Order reversed.
Bennett vs. Doering.—Judgment reversed.
Collins vs. Brooks.—Judgment affirmed.
Allen vs. Krimmen.—Judgment affirmed.
Ellis vs. The Mayor.—Affirmed for $210 without the costs.
Cheesebrough vs. Taylor, Ex.—Affirmed.
Stewart vs. Willet.—Affirmed.
Tarter vs. Costigan.—Reversed.
Tash vs. Kavanagh.—Reversed.
Gibson vs. Smith.—Affirmed.
Brennan vs. McSorley.—Reversed.
Bok vs. Vincent.—Affirmed.
Smith vs. Donelly.—Affirmed in part, without costs.
Morange vs. Kelly.—Order affirmed.
Baxter vs. Gilbert.—Reversed.
Meeks vs. Bowlman.—Affirmed.
Dale vs. Smithson.—Affirmed.
Smith vs. The Mayor.—Reversed.
Morris vs. Niles.—Affirmed.
Pruden vs. The Mayor.—Reversed.

POLICE REPORTS.

BOLD BUT UNSUCCESSFUL THIEVES.

On Saturday afternoon, the office of Mr. Theodore Chase, No. 13 Cooper Institute, was broken into by forcing open a window, and a package containing $1,000 in bank bills carried away. The prize, however, was scarcely worth the trouble expended in obtaining it, for the notes happened to be all counterfeit, and one of the thieves, in shattering the window glass, cut his hand very badly. A few hours after the robbery had become known, Officers McCahill and Kinnersley, of the Eighteenth Ward, arrested three young men, named Thomas Killalea, John Burns and George Miller, on suspicion of having stolen a schooner's yawl, and a windlass belonging to a canal boat, both of which articles were found in their possession. On searching Killalea, $13 of the bogus money which had been taken from Mr. Chase's office was found in his pockets, while Miller's hand exhibited marks and cuts, produced by broken glass. The prisoners had not been long in custody before they acknowledged themselves guilty of the offences charged. Justice CONNOLLY committed them pending an examination.

Canadian Views of the Proceedings in the Anderson Case in England.

From the Toronto Leader.

The issue of a writ of *habeas corpus*, in the case of ANDERSON, by the English Court of Queen's Bench, has fallen like a bomb-shell upon this community. There was an unwillingness to credit the telegraphic account; but the arrival of the detailed report of the case yesterday set all doubt at rest. Probably no similar attempt has been made within our day to encroach on the liberties of a free people. Canada, a great self-governing community, with a commercial tonnage more than twice as large as that of France, is compared to the Isle of Jersey and the Isle of Man, neither of which has a population larger than that of Toronto. The precedents quoted are well enough for a crown colony; but it so happens that Canada possesses a Court of Queen's Bench expressly vested with powers co-ordinate with those of the Queen's Bench in England; and if that Court can be ignored and set aside by an Imperial tribunal, where is the guarantee for our liberties? If the judicial branch of our government may be trenched upon, in this summary manner, who is to guarantee the executive and legislative functions of the government from invasion? These questions force themselves upon every mind as the report of this extraordinary case is read.

The whole proceedings in the English Court of Queen's Bench are of the most extraordinary character. Mr. CHAMEROVZOW, Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, who has no personal knowledge of the facts, swore that "JOHN ANDERSON, a British subject, domiciled in the city of Toronto, was illegally detained in jail as a prisoner, without having been legally accused of any crime." Take it all in all, this must be pronounced a pretty hard oath. ANDERSON may be a British subject; but this is the first time we have heard it alleged that he is. In another part of the oath, Mr. CHAMEROVZOW not only sets up his opinion in opposition to the Canadian Court of Queen's Bench; but he in effect swears that he is right and they are wrong. Mr. EDWIN JAMES, the counsel entrusted with the case, rested it on the power of the Crown to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* in any part of Her Majesty's possessions. There is no doubt that, in enunciating this principle, he was correct; but does it, therefore, follow that the English Court of Queen's Bench has a right to constitute itself the agent of the Crown, in the case of Canada? When Her Majesty issues a writ of *habeas corpus* in this part of her dominions, does not our Constitution guarantee that it shall be done through one of her Canadian Courts? We can understand the argument, as applied, when a Crown Colony, without a Constitutional Government of its own, is in question. Let us see how Mr. JAMES tried to convince the Chief Justice of England that the Canada of 1861 was to be treated as a "plantation." "Canada," says the learned counsel for the Anti-Slavery Society, "originally a part of the Continent of America, was colonized some few years before the ascension of JAMES I.; but the first instance he recollected of a charter being granted by the Crown authorizing emigration to Canada was about the 13th of JAMES I., and it did appear that originally the whole of that portion of America was called 'plantations.' Canada belonged to England until the year 1633, when it was ceded to France. It was retaken, however, by England in 1759." Mr. JAMES is a great authority in history; and, indeed, he may boast of making a discovery that no one ever made before. He has discovered that Canada was an English colony, governed by an English charter, till the year 1633. We confess we had always supposed that Canada was a French colony, both before and after 1633. We have a legend of its discovery and colonization; we have lists of French Governors, volumes of ordinances passed by French Councils; at least a hundred and fifty volumes written by French missionaries and martyrs among the savages of Canada. We have accounts of wars with Indians and leagues with Indians; of monopolies of the fur-trade; and of the fur trade carried on by licenses. In short, we fancied the history of French Canada, before 1633, which fills so many volumes, was a reality; we even thought that it possessed a peculiar interest. But according to Mr. EDWIN JAMES, we have been all wrong. Quebec was taken by the English, in 1629; but it was restored to the French by the treaty of St. Germaine-en-Laye, in 1632. This learned gentleman also undertakes to instruct us in the historical geography of the country. "Canada," he assures us, was "originally part of the Continent of America." We are aware that, at the date he mentions, 1663, the lower part of the country was terribly dilapidated by an earthquake; but we have always been in the habit of supposing that it still adhered to and formed part of the continent. The point of Mr. JAMES' historical allusion is, that Canada being an English colony up to 1663—a blunder too gross for any school-boy of seven years, in this country, to commit—the Court of Queen's Bench in England never forfeited the right it then acquired, of issuing writs of *habeas corpus* in this country.

Having done with history and historicical geography, Mr. JAMES betook himself to law. He went back to the reign of RICHARD III., and cited a case in which the House of Lords issued a writ of *habeas corpus ad respondendum*, to bring the Duke of GLOUCESTER from Calais, then treated as a part of England, to give evidence. What similarity is there between that case and the present? Calais was not a self-governing country having a Court of Queen's Bench possessed of coördinate powers with the Court of Queen's Bench in England. We venture to say that all the cases referred to by Mr. JAMES had as little application to Canada; that they applied to Crown colonies, governed from England, and not to countries possessed of the sovereign power of administering justice in courts whose jurisdiction is concurrent with that of the English Courts. We believe it will be found that, after the union of Scotland with England, it has been held that writs of *habeas corpus* issued by the English Courts did not lay in Scotland; and we have a faint recollection that it was found necessary to pass an act of Parliament to meet the case. The difficulty, in the case of Scotland, was the laws of that country might not be the same as those of England. In the case of Canada, we know that neither our civil nor our criminal laws are identical with those of England. In 1784 the criminal laws of England were extended to Canada; and in 1791 the body of English civil law then in force was also adopted, so far as Upper Canada was concerned. But with our constitutional machinery we obtained Superior Courts of our own; and when the Court of King's Bench was first established in Canada it had power over all questions that its English prototype had. The power of the Crown to issue writs of *habeas corpus* in Canada was not altered by that fact, but the machinery by which it was to be done was changed.

Prerogative lawyers, in opposition to constitutional lawyers, argue that the Sovereign can command the attendance of one of her subjects to meet her in any of her Courts; and reference was made to the "Canada case" when this writ was moved for, as a precedent in point. But how does Her Majesty appear in the Court of Queen's Bench? By the Great Seal; but the great seal used in England is not the great seal used in this country; nor are we aware by what means a writ of *habeas corpus* issuing from an English Court is to take effect in Canada. Mr. EDWIN JAMES has a scheme for converting the Governor-General of British North America into a bailiff; but he did not show what relation the Governor General bears to the Court of Queen's Bench that makes him the proper officer to execute the writ. He is not an officer of the Court, and cannot be forced into that sort of service. But suppose the writ be directed to the Brantford jailor; how is he to obey it? He is appointed by the Canadian Government, and he can not serve two masters. We take it for granted that he would be obliged to refuse to execute the writ. What follows? Is he to be taken to England and punished? A judgment obtained in an English Court cannot be executed here. It must be sued upon in our Courts before recovery is possible. Why should this be if the English Courts had jurisdiction here? The "Canada case" is not at all in point. Lord DURHAM sentenced eleven persons to banishment to Bermuda without regular process of law; and on their way there the vessel containing them put into Liverpool. Finding themselves within the jurisdiction of the English Courts, they applied for a writ of *habeas corpus*. But ANDERSON has not passed out of the jurisdiction of the Canadian Courts.

It is easy to see how the difficulty arose in the present case. Self governing colonies are things of modern date; and English judges think themselves bound by precedents that occurred, four hundred years ago, under a totally different state of things. Such distant British possessions as Canada have recently changed their position towards the mother country. The degree of subjection to which they are habitually required to submit is much less than formerly. The English Judges thought they could not recognize the independent jurisdiction of the Canadian Courts as superseding that of the English; but they foresaw that the interference might create great difficulty; that their "writ might be treated with contempt as an interference with Canadian Courts." Canada has been vested with all the attributes of local self-government, Legislative, Executive, and Judicial; and she will hardly now surrender one of these rights in obedience to a writ from an English Court which seeks to usurp a jurisdiction that belongs to our own tribunals. In spite of the universal sympathy for ANDERSON, we do not believe that this community is prepared to submit to this invasion of its franchises. If it be desirable to take the case before an English tribunal, there is a way of doing it, as a final appeal. For this our laws provide, and in this way we suspect, if done at all, the matter will have to be managed.

The Savannah *Republican* states that the brig *Golden Lead*, which arrived at that city on the 26th of January, with a cargo of coal, at $2 per ton freight, from New-York, was offered $4 per ton freight to take it from there to Charleston, and refused, on account of the critical condition of affairs in that port.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid, and to take care of a child. Apply at No. 163 Prince-st., Room No. 10.

AS CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by two respectable young women: one as chambermaid and the other as laundress; both thoroughly understand their business. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A REspectable private family as cook; understands soups and meats, game and jellies, creams and bread, and a good bread and cake baker. The best of reference given from her last place; no objections to a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No 237 Elizabeth-st., first floor, back room, New-York.

AS COOK.—A VERY SUPERIOR PROTESTANT with good reference, wishes a situation in City or country; understands meats, soups, game, gravies, &c.; also a good baker of bread, cake and pastry; assists in the washing and ironing, which she does up in style. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMpetent woman as good cook; would assist in the washing and ironing, and is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook and baker; understands all kinds of deserts. Can give good satisfactory references. Has no objection to do part of the washing. Can be seen at No 133 Amity-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two well-disposed, good girls, desire situations, in City or country, separate or together; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and to assist in washing; can sew neatly. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages $6 and $4.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing; is an excellent plain cook, also a good baker of bread and biscuits; has good City reference; has no objection to the country; can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as dressmaker, to go out by the day or week. No objection to go to the country. Reference given. Call at No. 141 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Ring the third bell.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, to do the general housework of a small family, or would do chamberwork and washing, and make herself generally useful. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant English woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; is a good plain seamstress; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country; can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady person, as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the full charge of a baby from its birth; has an excellent reference from her last place. Can be seen at her former employer's, at No. 233 West 30th-st., near the 9th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young woman a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, or would do chamberwork; has the most excellent City reference; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, tidy girl with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid or regular waitress; understands her work; wages $7. Also a competent cook and laundress; does up linen in style, or as cook in all its branches; understands meats and poultry; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a good breast of milk. Address C. Q., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

GOOD SERVANTS, WHITE OR COLORED, can be procured at WEIR'S Intelligence Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., late No. 82 Spring-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families in this City. The best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed to J, C., to the above place.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a young man of long experience in the business; is willing to make himself useful. Can give several years' City reference from his last employer. Address M. P., Box No. 240 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, practically acquainted with the care and management of grapes, greenhouse plants and vegetables; the best reference given as to character and capability. Please address a note to M., Gardener, Box No. 202 *Times* Office; will be attended to this week.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman of steady habits, a situation as waiter in a private family; he understands his business thoroughly, and can give five years' City references from his last employer. Apply or address to L. M., care of Mr. A. Aviset, No. 590 Broadway, Metropolitan Building, this day and Wednesday.

HELP WANTED.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE, American preferred or German. Apply, for two days, at No. 65 Pineapple-st. Brooklyn.

GARDENER WANTED.—NONE NEED APPLY unless they can furnish satisfactory reference as to competency to force grapes and manage the green-house and kitchen garden. Address JUNIUS, Box No. 207, *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100 PER MONTH MADE WITH STENCIL TOOLS.—Cheapest and best. Send for latest circulars and samples. All free. Address D. L. MILLIKEN, Brandon, Vt., or No. 70 3d-st., Box No. 1,710 Post-office, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A coffee and cake stand in either of the City Markets. Required that it shall be doing a fair paying business, and be conveniently located. Address J. G., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—A COAL-OIL MANUFACTORY IN complete order; every facility for the successful prosecution of the business. Inquire of S. B. JAMES No. 86 Broadway.

WHOLESALE DRUG STOCK FOR SALE, at a great sacrifice in lots to suit customers, by the assignee, No. 34 Beekman-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS &c., engraved in the latest styles, at fair prices. A. DEMAREST, No. 182 Broadway, corner John-st.

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope. Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A GOLD WATCH, EITHER IN A SOUTH Ferry omnibus, or between John-st. and Chatham-square, via Nassau st. The finder shall be suitably rewarded by leaving it with Rev. D. C. HAYNES, Bible House, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st.

DRY GOODS

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.
Will this day add to their
large stock of
FAMILY GOODS,
One thousand pieces of superior
SHEETING LINENS,
From 25 cents to 40 cents per yard.
ALSO,
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, QUILTS, &c.
ALSO,
COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
At manufacturers' prices.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

GREAT PANIC SALE,
MONDAY MORNING, at 10 A. M.,
AT KINZEY'S.

$30 000 WORTH EMBROIDERIES LACES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS FLOWERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SKIRTS, YANKEE NOTIONS, AND FANCY GOODS, CLOSING OUT AT 50c. ON THE DOLLAR.

Wide Tarletons 10c.	French Flowers 3c., spray.
Silk Illusions, 3c., 6c.	French Flowers, 3c., spray.
Colored Illusions, 6c., 12c.	French Flowers, 3c., spray.
Silk Lace Veils, 6c., 12c.	French Flowers, 3c., spray.

Fine Needlework Banded Collars, 12½c.
Fine French Muslin Collars, 12½c.
Fine Run-thread Lace Collars, 6c.
Fine Maltese Lace Collars, 12½c.
GREAT PANIC SALE

In Yankee Notions: Best Pins 3c. paper; best Needles, 3c. paper; Sewing Silk, 9c. dozen; best Hooks and Eyes, 2c.; Hair-pins, 2c. bundle; Spool Cotton, 1c.; Fine Twilled Tape, 1c. roll; Buttons, 4c. gross; Skirt Braids, all colors, 2c.; Linen Tapes, 1c.; Linen Serpentine Braids, 1c.; Gilt Hair-pins 6c., with quantities of other goods in the same department cheap.

GOODS MUST BE SOLD.
Fine Twist Nets, 6c.
Chenille and Twist Nets, 12½c.
Rich Bugle Nets, 18c.
Large Chenille Scarfs, 12½c.
Fancy Chenille Scarfs, 6c.
Childs' Heavy Cotton Hose, 2c.
Childs' Woolen Hose, 3c.
Gents' Ribbed Half-Hose, 5c.
Children's Cotton Gloves 2c.
Infants' Woolen Boots, 2c.

Woolen Jackets, 25c.	Wool Hippe's, 3c., 6c.
Fine Lisle Gauntlets, 12½c.	Merino Hose, 10c.
Gents' Lined Silk Gloves, 15c.	Ribbed Hose, 9c.
Ladies' Lined Silk Gloves, 18c.	Wool Hoods, 6c., 12c.

CLOSING OUT ENTIRE STOCK OF WINTER GOODS.
Kid Gloves, 6c. A fine lot black Kids 25c.
12,000 pairs best Kid Gloves in the City, 38.
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.
Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 4c.
7,000 Fine Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 3c., 4c.
Ladies' White Linen Handkerchiefs, 5c., 6c.
Ladies' Fine French Lawn, 5c, 6c
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 3c., 8c.
Gents' Bosoms, fine plaits, 12½c.
Gents' Bosoms, very fine, 15c., 18c.
800 Fine Worked Sets, closing 25c., 31c., 50c., 63c.
5,600 Worked Bands, 5c., 8c., 12c., 18c.
2,000 Ladies' Fine Trimmed Muslin Caps, 12½c.
GOODS 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
Wide White Figured Laces, 6c.
Fine Linen Edgings, per dozen, 12½c., 15c.
White and Black Silk Edgings, 1c., 2c
SILK VELVETS, 12½c. a piece.
Silk Dress Trimmings, 12½c. a piece.
Trimming, Bonnet, and Sash Ribbons, cheap.
Silk Dress Trimmings, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c.
Rich Bonnet Strings, 1¾ yards long, 31c.
Large quantities of other goods contained in the two stores all closing out at equally low prices.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
between 21st and 22d sts.

COINCIDENCES!!!
MONDAY, FEB. 4, WILL BE A DAY LONG
To be remembered in
HISTORY!!
At 9 A. M., R. H. MACY
Commences his first great sale for February 1861.
At 10 A. M., the COTTON CONGRESS meets at MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
At 11 A. M., the DELEGATES meet at WASHINGTON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
The last two Conventions, to discuss abstract questions. The first deals solely in facts which we now offer for YOUR DIGESTION!!
We shall open, at 9 A. M., on that EVENTFUL DAY, 1,000 pieces CHECK CAMBRIC (fine) 1s. a yard; usual price, 1s 6d.
Full line RICHARDSON'S HEAVY LINENS, for LADIES' UNDER WEAR
Full line JACONETS, SWISS MUSLINS, BOOK do., &c., much under the usual prices.
Full line LINEN DAMASKS TABLE COVERS, NAPKINS, &c.
Full line entire new patterns.
BLACK THREAD and FURSER EDGINGS, LACES &c.
JOB LOT, 500 pieces, 8s. 4d. ORGANDIES, very fine goods, closing out at 3s. 4d. a yard—less than half price.
JOB LOT, 1,000 pieces SCOTCH TOWELING, very heavy—all linen, closing out at 1s. a yard, usual price 1s 6d.
JOB LOT, 1,000 doz. Ladies' fine French Embroidered LINEN HDKFS., closing at 3s. each, usual price 6s.
JOB LOT 500 doz. Gents' splendid quality LINEN HDKFS., closing at 3s., usual price 5s.
JOB LOT, 1,000 doz. Ladies' HEM STITCH LINEN HDKFS., closing at 1s., 1s. 6d., 20c., 2s., 3s., 4s.
New line INFANT EMBROIDERED DRESSES, new styles, from $3 to $12 each.
JOB LOT, 2,000 needle-work DIMITY BANDS, closing at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., very cheap.
JOB LOT, 2,000 yards JACONET BANDS and FLOUNCINGS, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., entire new pattern and much under price.
JOB LOT 2,000 yards CAMBRIC FLOWERINGS, fine work, Heavy Cambric, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s. at half the cost of importation.
Opening full lines,
JONES 6-4 CAMBRICS, BLEACHED MUSLINS, FINE FLANNELS, HOSIERY, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
R. H MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th av., corner of 14th-st.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO are offering Fine Bleached Cotton Shirtings at 6¼c., 10c. and 12½c. per yard.
Superior quality 4-4 English Long Cloths, only 12½ cents per yard, (formerly 15c.)
Superior quality Cotton Sheetings, only 25c., 27c. and 30c. per yard, (formerly 30c., 33c. and 37½c.)
Fine Family 4-4 Irish Linens, from 20c. per yard and upwards.
8-4 Heavy Linen Sheetings, 50c. per yard, (formerly 62½c.)
9-4 Heavy Linen Sheetings 55c. per yard, (formerly 69c.)
10-4 Heavy Linen Sheetings, 60c. per yard, and upwards.
11-4 Extra Heavy Linen Sheetings, 62½c. per yard, (formerly 75c.)
12-4 Fine and Heavy Linen Sheetings, 75c. per yard, (formerly 87½c.)
Heavy Real Russia Crash, only 6¼c. per yard.
Also, Pillow Linens, Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Damasks by the yard, Marseilles Quilts, Furniture Dimity, Jaconet and Cambric Muslins, Brilliants Blankets, Flannels, &c.
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

ALL ABOUT HALF PRICE.
We have a quantity of the articles enumerated below that we would be glad to exchange for
MONEY! MONEY!!

White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$3 75
White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen	1 50
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	1 30
White French China Dinner Sets 149 pieces	28 00
Gold and Colored French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 80
Rose Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5 80
Gold Band French China Dinner Sets, 167 pieces	46 75
Silver-plated Table forks thread pattern, the dozen	4 00
Silver-plated Table-spoons, thread pattern, the doz.	4 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	18 00
Cut glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75
Colored Bohemian Glass Finger-bowls, the dozen	1 80
Ivory-handled Table Knives the dozen	4 50
Ivory-handled Tea Knives, the dozen	4 00

ALSO,
An immense variety of
FANCY DINNER SETS,
From $50 to $140 the set.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF
French, Swiss and Scotch Embroideries.
750 Embroidered Book Muslin Sets, only $1 the set.
450 Embroidered Jaconet Sets, only $1 25 the set.
1 000 Emb'd Book and Jaconet Muslin Collars, $1 each.
500 Fine French Needle-worked Sets, only $2 the set, (value $4.)
250 Traveling Needle-worked Sets, $1 50, (worth $3.)
150 Traveling Needle-worked Sets, with fancy Studs, and elegant designs.
ONLY $3 THE SET
300 Dress Sets, handsomely trimmed with Ribbon and Lace
CHOICE DESIGNS, $4 50 each, (value $8, and upwards.)
500 Marseilles Basques, needle-work edges,
ONLY $1 EACH, (value $2.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT C. J. CUSHMAN'S,
No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.
Ladies' fine Kid Gloves, (the best,) 63c
Ladies' ready-made Under-garments, in every variety.
Ladies' Mourning Collars, Sets, &c., in every variety.
Ladies' Corsets and Hoop Skirts, very cheap.
Paris Flowers, Roses, Leaves, Wreaths, &c., of first class.
Ribbons, in every variety, at LOW PRICES.
Ruches and Headdresses, in fine styles.
Hosiery and Gloves, for men, women and children.
Embroideries, Linen Hdkfs., &c., very cheap.
Dry Goods of all kinds, sold very cheap.
300 dozen ladies' Linen Sets, to close, 25c.
Threads, Needles, Pins, Scissors, &c., &c.
Ladies, come and see if we do not sell desirable goods as cheap as they can be obtained at any store in this City.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway,
HAVE DETERMINED TO OFFER FOR
30 DAYS
THE WHOLE OF THEIR VALUABLE STOCK
OF
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
AT A VERY MATERIAL
REDUCTION IN PRICES,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING GOODS.

TOWERS' PATENT BROOM.
ELASTICITY.
Warranted to outlast two common brooms.
EASE.
They are more easy to use.
ECONOMY.
Give them a trial and decide for yourselves.
Dépôt No. 99 Maiden-lane.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO., will offer on MONDAY, Feb. 4,
100 PIECES EXTRA RICH, PARIS QUALITY
STRIPED, BROCHE, LANCE, and FACONNE SILKS,
¾ yard wide.
ONLY $1 75 PER YARD,
(Former price, $3.)

ZEPHYR WORSTED 12½ CENTS.—WINTER Goods selling off cheap; coats, hoods, Sontags leggins, &c; small wares dress linings, trimmings and buttons. Saxony yarn. Just received, choice colors in Zephyr, Solferino, Magenta &c.; extra heavy all silk Balmoral boot laces, at No. 1,109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., SHEPHERD'S.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS just received several cases of nice fitting Corsets, at $1; also a few cases of Paris Worley's reduced prices; handsome hoop skirts, her own make for $1, warranted; at No. 882 Broadway near 19th st. east side. N. B. Corsets and skirts made to order and made over.

DAMAGED MUSLINS, LINEN TABLE-CLOTHS, De Laines, Plaids, Merinoes, Black Silk, Broadcloth, Cassimeres, Flannels, &c., to be sold low. WM. MATHEWS, No. 64 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will open on
MONDAY, FEB. 4,
A large stock of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
of recent importation, suitable
for the present and coming
seasons—all of which will
be disposed of at
reasonable prices.
CANAL-ST., Corner of Mercer.

CARPETS—SPRING, 1861.
A. T. STEWART & CO. are now opening
AXMINSTER WILTON, VELVET.
BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY, and
SUPER-INGRAIN CARPETS,
From the most
CELEBRATED EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS.
Also,
AMERICAN and ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
COCOA MATTINGS, RUGS and MATTS,
Together with every article connected
with
THE CARPET TRADE.
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS, &c.,
SATIN DAMASKS, BROCATELLES, TAPESTRIES,
DAMAS LAINES, REPS.
EMBROIDERED LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
With every article in
THE UPHOLSTERY LINE.
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

THE NEW-YORK
DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane st., (late No. 45 John-st.)
Branch Offices { No. 720 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

NEW SILKS.
10 CASES OF RICH BROCHE POULT DE SOINS,
SPRING COLORS,
AT $1 PER YARD,
WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, Feb. 4.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY, from 12½ cents, new colors, just received. Also, pattern canvass needles, Shetland wool and saxony yarns, gaiters, mittens gloves, belt ribbons, dress trimmings, ribbons, laces, small wares and fancy goods. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
A FEW CHOICE MINK FURS
selling at greatly reduced prices.
Also, SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
VERY CHEAP.
J. J. BENSON,
No. 310 Canal-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT THIRD-story front room will be let with board at a reasonable rate to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No 8 West Washington-place. The house is pleasantly situated in a quiet neighborhood, in view of the park. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single persons can have pleasant rooms, with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., next to Irving place. Terms, including gas, &c., $10 and $11 per week, according to rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED bedroom on the first floor, with full board, to let. Location convenient to all of the stage routes. Unexceptionable references required No 24 University-place, corner of 9th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM with board, gas, hot and cold water &c, in a genteel private family of six adults may be found at No. 152 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, THE ENtire second floor separately or together containing four rooms, furnished; house has all the modern improvements; reference given and required; dinner at 6 o'clock; No. 25 Abingdon-square, 8th av.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, TWO handsome rooms, either together or separate, in a first-class house on 11th-st., near 5th-av. References exchanged. Address F. J. S., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH FIRE, suitable for two gentlemen, also a single room can be obtained, with board, at No. 72 2d-av., corner of 4th. Reference required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ROOM NEXT THE BATH, WITH board, for a gentleman, $9 per week, dinner at 6, at No. 105 West 21st-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives or a few single gentlemen can secure large, well-furnished rooms, (with all the modern conveniences) with good board in a private family, by applying at No. 26 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. Location very pleasant and within one block of City Railroad to either South, Wall or Fulton ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a respectable private family. Apply at No. 28 Livingston-st.

BOARD WANTED.—PERMANENT BOARD wanted in a small respectable private family, from the 1st of May, by a gentleman and his wife and child, six years old, will furnish their own rooms: one front room and one or two small rooms. Location below 2-th-st., and near the 3d, 4th or 5th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not reply. References exchanged. Address W. G., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY desire a pleasant room, with full board for lady and partial for gentleman, in a strictly private family, between 14th and 2[illegible]d sts. and 5th and 9th avs. Address C. B. R., Post-office, Station D. Terms must be reasonable. Good references given and required.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with full or partial board. Dinner at 3 P. M. House first-class. Modern improvements. Apply at No. 28 9th-st., near 5th-av.

TO LET—A LARGE BEDROOM ON THE SECOND story, with gas and water fixtures, and bath-room adjoining, at No. 322 4th-st., second block west of Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD—(Dinner at 6 P. M.) at No. 225 West 22d-st., a few doors west of 8th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO MORE EXPLOSIONS!
NO MORE DEATHS FROM BURNING FLUID!
GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!
ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID
AND
NON-EXPLOSIVE NAPTHALINE OIL.

THEIR ADVANTAGES over all other fluids and oils. They can be used in any fluid-lamp or gas-generator, thereby rendering any ALTERATION OF LAMPS UNNECESSARY. No glass chimnies required, thereby avoiding expense of breakage. They emit no unpleasant unhealthy fumes; will burn longer and give a more brilliant light than any burning fluid now in use, and will not explode by any ordinary use to which burning fluid is subject. For sale in any quantity by
SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
No. 246 GREENWICH-ST., New-York.
Orders by mail promptly filled.
State and county rights for sale.

GARIBALDI; SPURGEON;
PRINCE OF WALES; DICKENS; HUMBOLDT;
JULLIEN; NAPOLEON; EUGENIE; EDWARD
EVERETT; PRINCE ALFRED; H. W. BEECHER;
W. H. PRESCOTT;
Either of the above, and 140 others, (for names send for circular,) can be had at our counter, price 15 cents each, or will be sent postpaid to any address (or 16 cents, with Memoir and an "Illustrated News of the World" gratis, by H. A. BROWN & CO., No. 14 Hanover-st., Boston, Dealers in Engravings, Oils, Prints, Chromos, &c., &c.

AT A MEETING OF THE OFFICERS, non commissioned officers and privates of Company C, Washington Greys, 8th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., held at their meeting-room, Centre Market, Jan. 21, 1861, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty ruler of the Universe, to remove from our midst by death our friend ALBERT BURGER, Orderly-Sergeant of this Company; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our fellow-soldier, this Company has lost the services of an able and efficient officer, and we each a friend, who was endeared to us by his many virtues.

Resolved, That we tender to the relatives of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, and our earnest appreciation of the many excellencies of their departed friend and relative.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days, as a testimonial of respect for the memory of our deceased friend.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Company be instructed to forward a copy of the above preamble and resolutions to the family of the deceased, and also to have the same published.

Lieut. JOHN APPLETON, Chairman.
JAMES H. MCINTOSH, Secretary.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS "CONFIDENCE,"
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam 8½ feet hold; engine, 36-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke; in good condition, and now running. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—WANTED, TO SUPply a party or parties with from 40 to 200 quarts of milk daily for the season, by a farmer residing a few miles from the City. Apply to BREESE & CO.'S Express, No 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD, CHEAP, SECOND-HAND Billiard table. For further information, address E. M. DRAKE, Hazleton, Luzerne County, Penn.

SPRING CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1861.
H. C. SPALDING, ESQ.,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
J. O. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills and find them *excellent*.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*
Direct A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. SPALDING, Esq.
SIR:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.
One of my customers who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York:
DEAR SIR
Inclosed find twenty-five cents (15), for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost *instanter*.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING:
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.☜

☞ OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach, which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."☜
As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,
☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,☜
is on the outside wrapper; *all others are swindling counterfeits.*

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE
OF
FIRST-CLASS
ORIGINAL PICTURES,

Being the entire collection known as the "French and Flemish Exhibition" at Goupil's Gallery.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY, 6th, and THURSDAY, 7th February, at 7 o'clock each evening, at "Goupil's Gallery," No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th st., that superb collection of pictures known as the French and Flemish Exhibition at Goupil's.

The thousands who have visited this exhibition will need no further reminder. Those who have not had the opportunity are advised that it contains the latest and best works of Gerome, Muller, Leys, Knaus, Lambinet, Sassini, Plassau, Peyrol, Bonheur, Duverger, Henneberg, Edouard Frere, Lasabe, Schlessinger, Trayer, Verboeckhoven, Veyrassat, Van Marcke, Auguste Bonheur, Edouard Dubuff, Theodore Frare, Daubigny, Breton, St. Jean, Troyon Van Schencel, Rousseau, De Winter, Chavet, Ziem, and others, forming the most complete exposition of the modern French and Flemish School of Art ever made in this country. The exhibition will remain open until the sale, as usual. No other pictures will be admitted, and catalogues will be ready in a few days. The gallery will be open for public exhibition two days and evenings before the sale. Admission free.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

$6,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell on MONDAY, Feb. 4, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant rosewood furniture contained in the private residence, No. 152 21st st., near 7th-av., all of which was made to order four months ago, by Saatz & Frazer. Consisting of elegant rosewood piano forte, three full suites rosewood parlor furniture in brocatel, etageres, marble tables, silk and lace curtains, clocks, turkish lounges and chairs, rich carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, rich vases, bronzes, paintings, marble pedestals, &c., with elegant rosewood chamber and dining room furniture, hair mattresses, bedding, &c.; French china; silverware; ivory cutlery; ruby cut glass, &c. No postponement.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned hath been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,-895 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depôt grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

DECEMBER 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c., &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock, at No. 444 3d av., the entire contents of said store, comprising a large assortment of dress goods, delaines, alapacas, paramettas, calicoes, bareges, flannels, muslins, bombazines; also, black and figured silks, a large lot of table-linen, sheeting and a general assortment of goods usually kept in a dry goods store. By order of JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, of the two-story, attic and basement brick front house No. 55 Hester-st. Lot 23 by 88 feet. S. P. NASH, Referee.
CHAS. B. HART, Pl'ff's Att'y, No. 40 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEAT AND substantial, well-built, brown-stone front house, south side 15th-st., 148 feet west of 6th-av. It has all the conveniences requisite for a genteel residence. Terms easy and reasonable. Apply to JOHN MURTHA, No. 626 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in De Kalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—FIRST-class house, with all modern improvements, 19 rooms and brown-stone front, No. 96 St. Mark's-place; in good repair; lot 25x98 feet. Price $9,550. Inquire of J. H. GRAY, No. 72 Wall st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, high stoops, replete with the modern improvements, situated at Nos. 102 and 106 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, Builder, No. 102 East 34th-st.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE. —Brown stone houses on Lexington-av., 34th-st. and 38th-st., near 5th-av. Terms to suit purchasers. Prices low, to suit the times. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, No. 83 East 32d-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 47 AND 49 WEST 45TH-ST. These houses are desirably situated and have all the modern conveniences. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 33 Pine-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL ENGLISH BASEMENT house, 21x46, in West 28th-st., near Broadway. Will be sold a bargain. T. & F. FOWLER, No 22 Pine st.

TO LET.

LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—Situated on Brooklyn Heights, very convenient to the ferries, capable of accommodating 75 boarders. To a tenant with satisfactory security, the rent will be $2,800. Stable in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, address T. C., Box No. 163 Times Office.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-STONE FOUR-story house No. 31 West 45th-st. Parties desirous of securing desirable premises will do well to take this advertisement and examine the above. Can be seen from 9 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—HALF OF THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-house No. 328 West 22d-st. Six rooms besides pantries and closets. Immediate possession. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of Mrs. DURHEN, on the premises.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE large well-built house on 88th st., near 12th-av., with about forty lots of ground in a lawn and garden, the whole in very fine condition. Inquire of JOHN PAINE, No. 47 Wall-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to Let, by JOHN GANDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to hire a small house in the upper part of the City. A house suitable as to condition, size, rent, etc., would be taken for a term of years. Location preferred west of 4th-av. and south of 34th-st. Address Box No. 519 Post-office.

A SMALL CONVENIENT HOUSE WANTED.—To purchase or hire, in a good neighborhood, below 40th-st., with modern improvements. Address, with terms and location, HOWARD, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE SUITABLE FOR A YOUNG Ladies' Seminary; must be accessible to New-York. Address J. R. B., Box No. 4,652 Post-office New-York.

WANTED, FOR CASH—A HOUSE ABOVE 20th-st., with from six to eight bed-rooms; not to cost more than $12,000. Address HOUSE WANTED, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

THE EVERGREENS—FIFTY-THREE ACRES on Passaic River, three miles above Newark, nine from New-York, is for sale. House large, out-buildings ample; beautiful lawn of eight acres, with abundance of full-grown shade and fruit trees. Price to suit the times. SAMUEL H. TERRY, No. 652 Broadway.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 58 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 55 ACRES of beautifully located land, situated on the Hyde Park Road, about one mile from the City of Poughkeepsie; said farm is susceptible of being divided into two or more places, commanding views of the Hudson; would be exchanged for a modern built first-class City house, desirably located. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN W. CORLIES, No. 32 Dey-st.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS in the best locations in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New-Jersey, for sale and exchange. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 181 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.
Business Paper negotiated at lowest rates.
Loans obtained on first-class securities.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, FEB. 4, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:
REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
40 Butch. & Drov. Bk.	$25	50 Grocers' Ins.	$50
15 Home Ins.	50	10 Neptune Marine Ins.	100
200 Un. Con. Mfg. Co.	100	20 N. J. R. & Trans. Co.	100
20 Knickerb'ker Ice Co.	100	1020 Calloway Coal and Salt Mining Co.	25
15 Lamar Ins.	100		
20 Phœnix Ins.	50	20 Empire City Ins.	100
50 Howard Ins.	100	20 Mercantile Mut. Ins.	100
20 Damascus S. & I. Co.	100	300 S. Pacific R. Co.	100
50 Relief Ins.	50	1200 N. B. Free Stone Quarry Co.	10
28 Metropolitan Ins.	100		
50 Sav. & Whil. R R.	100	50 U. S. Ins. Co.	25
50 Am. Exchange Ins.	100	10 Lafayette Ins.	50
40 Market Bank	100	10 Commerce Ins.	100
10 Brevoort Ins.	50		

$3,000 Wheeling City 6 ℔ cent. Bonds.
10,000 Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad 7 ℔ c. Bonds.
2,000 Virginia State 6 ℔ cent. Bonds.
5,000 Mississippi and Missouri Railroad 6 ℔ cent. Bonds.
10,000 San Francisco City and Co. 6 ℔ cent. Bonds.
2,000 Milwaukee City (Wis.) 7 ℔ cent. Bonds.
2,000 United States 6 ℔ cent. Stock of 1862.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE FOLLOWING ASSETS OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN HIGGINS & SON.

BILLS RECEIVABLE.

Levy & Brother, Baltimore, $91 56; J. & A. Henderson, Cincinnati, Ohio, $347 19; Chas. Weatherby, Cincinnati, Ohio, $146; Jas. R. Dickson, New-Orleans, $580 46.

OPEN ACCOUNTS.

Jas. R. Dickson, New-Orleans, $84 60; M. Carney & Co., Worcester, Mass., $90 65; Thos. Cannavan, Troy, N. Y., $74 84; T. Boyd, Rockford, Ill., $8 25; Wm. S. Burker, Lockport, N. Y., $207 69; Connolly & Haggerty, St. Louis, Mo., $137 56; Mrs. Balfe, Brooklyn, L. I., $29 82; Mrs. Draper, $238.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Feb. 7. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1861. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

C. H. SAND,	JOSEPH NOBLE,
JOHN D. SCOTT,	C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
HERMANN MAROUSE,	GEORGE OPDYKE,
JAMES HOY,	MELVIN S. WHITNEY,
EDWARD SCHELL,	W. J. SYMS,
EUGENE S. BALLIN,	DANIEL DEVLIN

At a subsequent meeting of the Board C. H. SAND was unanimously reëlected President; JAMES HOY, Vice-President; O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary and Treasurer, and W. TITUS, Assistant Secretary.
O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO the Capital Stock of the Transit Life Insurance Company of the City of New-York, will be opened on FRIDAY, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of A. Guerber, No. 63 Beaver-st., (or No 20 Exchange-place,) Room No. 9, and remain open daily, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., until the stock to be issued is wholly subscribed.
SIMEON DRAPER, }
EDWARD ROWE, } Commissioners.
AUGUSTUS GUERBER, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1861.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that the final installment of 20 per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 11th of February, at the Office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 78 Pearl-st.
FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1861.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. }
Office Mechanics' Bank Building, }
No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1861. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO MILWAUKEE AND HORICON FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.—A meeting to consult with Mr. R. H. Lowry, Trustee, and take means to protect their interests, will be held at the office of Satterlee & Co., No. 49 Exchange-place, on MONDAY, Feb. 11, at 1 P. M. Bondholders may call any day prior, at that hour, to meet the Committee.
A. W. SPIES, Chairman.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, A LOAN FOR a term of five years at 7 per cent., on each of the eight new, substantially built and elegantly finished houses on Madison-av., between 32d and 33d sts.; parties can take one or more, to suit their convenience. Inquire of DAVID FELT, in the basement of house No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELLORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 4. Poll open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., }
NEW YORK, Jan 28, 1861. }

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid on and after February 1st, at the Treasurer's office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

$80,000.—FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS New-York State Sixes of 1862; $20,000 United States Fives of 1865, and $10,000 Indiana State Fives, for sale by W. D. VOORHEES, No. 1 Hanover-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage for a term of years on improved real estate in this City. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

$50,000 NEW-YORK CITY SIX PER cent. Stock of 1873, interest payable quarterly in sums to suit purchasers. For sale by J. B. TAYLOR, No. 48 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, }
NEW YORK, Jan. 29, 1861. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent. on the Capital Stock has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE CO., }
NEW YORK, Jan. 24, 1861. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on MONDAY, the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that time.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

CITY BANK BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the Stockholders on the 12th inst.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months is this day declared payable on MONDAY 11th February, proximo.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
Jan. 31, 1861. F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 33 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1861 will be opened on Monday, the 14th instant, for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns.
FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPAUTINES,

A new and useful invention, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry. An account of the philosophy of the subject and two instruments will be forwarded upon the receipt of $1, with any medical or surgical advice the applicant may require. Address
Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D Post-office, New-York.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $5 a package, sent to any address.

CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.
Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, the unfailing reliance, Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

DR. VAN BAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents, Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50. Leshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kenedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, and female diseases. Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and incalgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of and in conformity to the statutes of the State of New-York, that the limited partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, and formed under the said statutes under the name and firm of WATT, DUNNING & GRAHAM, and which by the original certificate of the formation thereof, was to commence on the 1st day of January, 1855, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1857, and which was thereafter renewed and continued pursuant to said statutes, such renewal to commence on the 31st day of December, 1857, and to terminate Dec. 31, 1860, is again renewed and continued for the period hereinafter specified, beyond the period fixed for its duration by said first-mentioned renewal; that the said again renewed limited partnership is to be conducted in the City of New-York under the same name or firm of WATT, DUNNING & GRAHAM as heretofore; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said limited partnership during such renewal or continuance last aforesaid, is as heretofore, the Commission and Importing business or buying and selling Dry Goods and Merchandise generally; that the same general partners to wit, WILLIAM WATT, WILLIAM H. DUNNING, and JOHN GRAHAM, who each and every one of them reside in the City, County and State of New-York, are the general partners who are and will continue to be interested therein during such second renewal. That, as heretofore, ROBERT L. TAYLOR who resides in the said City, County and State of New-York, is and will continue to be the special partner interested therein; that the said ROBERT L. TAYLOR hath heretofore in the original formation of the said limited partnership and its former renewal as aforesaid, contributed to the Common Stock of said partnership the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars in cash actually paid in; that no part of said sum has been withdrawn by him, or paid or transferred to him in the shape of dividends, profits or interests, or otherwise, nor has the same been reduced by payment of dividends, profits or interests, or otherwise, but the same is unimpaired and is to remain in the said limited partnership as a contribution to the Common Stock of the same during this second renewal or continuance of said limited partnership; that this said renewed partnership is to commence on the 31st day of December, 1860, and to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1863.

Made and signed at the City of New-York, the 28th day of December, A. D., 1860.
WILLIAM WATT,
ROBERT L. TAYLOR,
WILLIAM H. DUNNING,
JOHN GRAHAM.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned, under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1859, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January, 1859, to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued is, as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.
2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as heretofore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.
3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 512 7th-av., in the City of New-York, is as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 51 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.
4. The said Thomas Morrell, as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.
5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed) EDWARD LYNES,
THOMAS MORRELL.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF D. S. BARNES & CO. is this day dissolved, by the retiring of PLATT CONKLIN. D. S. BARNES will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
D. S. BARNES,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860. P. CONKLIN.

NOTICE.

Our business will be continued, as usual, at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, under the style of D. S. BARNES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of LEADBEATER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. C. LEADBEATER is alone authorized to collect and settle all accounts.
FRANKLIN C. LEADBEATER.
DANIEL L. WELLS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1861.

NOS. 122 AND 124 DUANE-ST., COR. OF CHURCH, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861. }

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF FREELAND, SQUIRES & CO. having expired by limitation, the undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of FREELAND, STUART & CO.
JAMES FREELAND, CHAS. H. BOWMAN,
JOHN M. STUART, WM. H. FREELAND.
ROBERT SQUIRES,

COPARTNERSHIP.—OUR NEPHEW, JOHN F. MESSENGER, is a member of our firm from this date.
T. & H. MESSENGER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm. PIERSON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

PARTIES SUPPLIED WITH SUPERIOR Ice Cream in forms at 3s. per quart. J. TABER, practical Confectioner, No. 242 Bleecker-st., opposite Leroy-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for Lynchburgh, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$130
Second Cabin Passage........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$110
Second Cabin Passage........60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIA,	NIAGARA, Capt Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WALTON, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beech-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO, will sail March 30.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
ETNA, SATURDAY, Feb. 9;
VIGO, SATURDAY, Feb. 16;
CITY OF BALTIMORE SATURDAY, Feb. 23;
and every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
do. to London	80	do. to London	33

Steerage return tickets, good for six months........60
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:
MONTGOMERY, Capt. BERRY, TUESDAY, Feb. 5.
R. R. CUYLER, Capt. CROCKER, THURSDAY, Feb. 7.
MOUNT VERNON, Capt. LAYFIELD, SATURDAY, Feb. 9.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Post, TUESDAY, Feb. 12.
The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.
Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West, and No. 335 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first class steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. JAS. KEARNEY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
Agents, { SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York.
{ JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.
The steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAM-PACKET LINE.—Carrying the mail, to sail for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20. Passage: First Cabin, $60; Second Cabin, $50; Third Class, $35. For freight or passage, apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 57 Broad-st.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.—Passage from or to Liverpool or London can always be engaged by this well-known line sailing weekly at the very lowest rates, and drafts issued as usual for any amount, payable on demand, in any part of Great Britain or Ireland can be obtained by applying to or addressing TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP KARNAK, for Havana and Nassau, N. P., are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 5th inst. Letters for Havana will be received at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green, until same hour.
E. CUNARD.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad, for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train from 26th-st.; 10 A. M. Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10:25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st. depôt. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2 30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th st. depôt; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations, from White-st. depôt. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., stopping at all stations from 26th-st. depôt; 11:45 P. M., (Wednesdays and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. depôt. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P.M., Express Train. Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:25 and 10 A. M., and 4 40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked for Way Stations at 26th-st. Station only.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping cars), 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M. (Sunday included)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.,
Peekskill train 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:20 and 4:30 P. M.	3:45 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Suffern, 9 A. M.; for Monsey 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Suffern at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Suffern at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank); Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK.
HINKLEY.
This MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1861,
Rossini's famous Opera
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE,
MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY,
Whose triumph in New-York and Brooklyn have produced the utmost enthusiasm, and unanimously pronounced by the entire Press, will appear in the renowned rôle of ROSINA.
Alma Viva........BRIGNOLI | Bartolo........SUSINI
Figaro........FERRI | Basilio........COLETTI.
During the music lesson, Miss HINKLEY will sing Pacini's celebrated Waltz from Il Saltimbuco, and by universal desire, the American National Air
THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.
Director and Conductor........Signor MUZIO.
Verdi's celebrated new Opera,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
which has been for many weeks in active rehearsal, will be produced in the most splendid style, for the first time in America, on MONDAY, Feb. 11.
Next SATURDAY, Feb. 9, the first and only GRAND GALA MATINEE. Extraordinary performance.
Correct Opera Books at Sibell's, Wall-st.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—HINKLEY.
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 5,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY
In the famous rôle of ROSINA.
BRIGNOLI, FERRI, SUSINI and COLETTI.
During the Music Lesson Miss HINKLEY will sing Pacini's celebrated Waltz from Il Saltimbuco, and by universal desire, the American National Air,
STAR SPANGLED BANNER.
Director and Conductor........Sig. MUZIO.
On Friday next, Opera Night.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
BY SPECIAL DESIRE,
will be acted
TO-NIGHT, (MONDAY,)
The attractive five act comedy by
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
entitled
PLAYING WITH FIRE,
with its splendid cast of characters.
MR. WALLACK,
In accordance with the expressed wishes of vast numbers of his patrons that he should present occasionally some of the great and favorite
OLD COMEDIES
So celebrated in this Theatre, before its
FINAL CLOSE,
Has arranged that Sheridan's
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL
Will be given on
TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY,)
WITH ITS UNRIVALED CAST.
Among other novelties,
A NEW FIVE ACT COMEDY
Is in rehearsal, and will be produced without delay.
The comedies of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS,
and
TOWN AND COUNTRY,
will be acted during the present week.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JAMES M. NIXON........Lessee and Manager
TWENTY-FIRST WEEK
Of Mr. EDWIN FORREST'S engagement. On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, will be repeated the splendid historical play of
RICHELIEU;
Or, THE CONSPIRACY.
Cardinal Richelieu........Mr. Edwin Forrest
Mr. FORREST'S rendering of the crafty Cardinal is universally conceded to be one of the grandest triumphs of histrionic art
On TUESDAY NIGHT, Feb. 5,
THE ZOUAVES,
In a new and splendid military spectacle, entitled,
STORMING THE MALAKOFF,
Led by the "Forlorn Hope."
Represented by the real actors of the scene at Sebastopol.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager........A. W. JACKSON.
The management has pleasure in announcing that on
MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1861,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear,
FOR THE FIRST TIME,
in his great character of
MACBETH.
The public are respectfully informed that, owing to the limited period for which Mr. Booth can at present appear, he can be seen but for
A FEW NIGHTS
in each of his great personations.

THE
HUTCHINSON FAMILY,
Grateful for the generous reception given them at their first Concert, respectfully announce another
VOCAL ENTERTAINMENT,
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6,
AT
HOPE CHAPEL,
Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, on which occasion they will introduce a selection of choice pieces, new and old, such as have met with general approbation, among which will be the new song
"WHAT THEY DO AT THE SPRINGS!"
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½.

GEO. VANDENHOFF, ESQ.,
AT THE
BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6,
Will read his great
"UNION POEM;"
Also, from Dickens, the laughable
"DICK SWIVELLER AND THE MARCHIONESS."
Tickets 50 cents—to be had at Carl Prox's and J. E. Lent's music stores, and W. H. Babcock's book-store, Fulton st., and at W. W. Rose's book-store, and Dickenson's drug-store, Atlantic st., and at the door.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1861,
The performance will commence with the comedy of
COOL AS A CUCUMBER.
After which, for the first time, the Grand Comic Pantomime written and composed by Mr. G. L. Fox, entitled
HARLEQUIN JACK, THE GIANT KILLER.
And THERESE THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
The fifth annual concert by the
TREMAINE FAMILY,
This MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 4.
GO AND HEAR THEM.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, NO. 585 BROADWAY.—MARDI 5 Fevrier, 1861, Mlle. DE LA SEIGLIERE, pièce en quatre actes de M. JULES SANDEAU. Le quadrille des CANOTIERS DE LA SEINE, composé par M. VAILLANT.

THE CROWN OF NEW-ENGLAND.—A MAGnificent view of the White Mountains, by George L. Brown, now on exhibition for a few days, before being sent to England, at the Crayon Art Gallery, No. 756 Broadway. Admittance 25 cts. GEO. W. NICHOLS.

LECTURES.

LECTURES IN BROOKLYN.—REV. CYRUS HAMLIN, D. D., for twenty-two years a Missionary at Constantinople, will give a course of THREE LECTURES on—*The Turkish Empire—The Sultan and his Government—Mohammedanism,*
AT THE ATHENÆUM.
Commencing TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 5.
Each lecture complete in itself.
Tickets for the course, 50 cents; single tickets, 25 cents. For sale at the bookstores and door. To commence at 7¾ o'clock.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—The eleventh lecture of the members course will be given at Hope Chapel THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, by Rev. W. H. PENDLETON. Subject—*Comparative value of the different kinds of knowledge.*

$100,000—A. T. PECK, DANBURY, CONN., having positively discovered how intelligent persons can make $100,000 will deliver a lecture when and wherever desired, demonstrating its practicability. Letters of inquiry must contain a return stamp.

DR. SOLGER'S LECTURE ON THE CLOSING DAYS OF NICHOLAS—Parallel between him and Louis Napoleon—Grandeur of his Asiatic schemes—THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock, at the Hall of the Historical Society. Admission 25 cents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—ANNA WASHINGTON, Executrix of the last will and testament of James Augustus Washington, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. JACKSON, Edwin C. Litchfield, John Stryker, Alfred Williams, Nelson P. Stewart, Patrick Tregent, Abraham G. Levy and Anna Levy his wife, George Winkler, James M. Petch, Andrew T. McReynolds, Joseph Sicles and William Thompson, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 33, 1861. G. O. HULSE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed with the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 31st day of January, 1861.—Dated Feb. 2, 1861.
G. O. HULSE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
4f-law-6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1860.
law6mM* R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A GRAND PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE held at Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 7½ o'clock, in behalf of the FOURTH WARD READING AND COFFEE ROOM, ORVILLE GARDNER, Superintendent. A report will be read of the work done among the drunkards. Addresses will be delivered by the Chairman, Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.; Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Rev. E. H. Chapin, Wm. Curtis Noyes, and others. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT of Southern New-York will hold its semi-annual session in its room, Odd-Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 7½ o'clock. By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Scribe.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
Warranted, $22.
LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES,
Warranted, $15.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow st., and by all the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE,
Of GRIZLY BEARS and OTHER WILD ANIMALS,
From California, Utah and the Rocky Mountains, including
THE GREAT MAMMOTH BEAR, SAMSON,
the largest ever seen, weighing near 2,000 pounds.
These bears, which include 15 varieties, will be exhibited and performed by
HERR DRIESBACH,
The renowned Lion Tamer, his first appearance in seven years.
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
The only animal of the kind ever seen alive in New-York. the
FABULOUS NEPTUNE, KING OF THE OCEAN.
THE TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN.
THE ALBINO FAMILY, from Madagascar.
WHAT IS IT? Or, MAN-MONKEY.
THIRTY LIVING MONSTER SNAKES.
THE LIVING HAPPY FAMILY.
THE LIVING LEARNED SEAL.
THE $150 SPECKLED BROOK TROUT.
GRAND AQUARIA, WAX FIGURES,
And near a Million Curiosities, from all parts of the World. In the Lecture-Room, the superb Drama,
THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.
Every AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Miss DAWRON, Double-Voiced Singer, appears at each.
Admission, 25 cts.; Children under 10, 15 cents. Parquette, 15 cents extra; Children under ten, 10 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR THOUSAND PEOPLE
Have seen the
GREAT LOCAL THREE ACT BURLESQUE,
the
SEVEN SISTERS,
With its
GREAT BURLESQUE CAST,
and the
THE LAST GREAT SCENE,
the
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY,
in the
BOWER OF FERNS.
SEATS SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
The performance terminates at 10 o'clock.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
NO. 663 BROADWAY.

Last week of			Last week of	
COWELL	&	BLONDIN	&	COWELL.
COWELL	&	BLONDIN	&	COWELL.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.
This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LIZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $50, $100, $130, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

BANJO TAUGHT,
BY THE
CHAMPION BANJOIST,
GEORGE C. DOBSON.
Mr. DOBSON will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient player in twelve lessons. Terms for the course, $5 in advance. Mr. Dobson can be seen every Monday and Thursday afternoons, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, when all of the necessary arrangements can be made. All persons sending their address to Box No. 203 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.
G. C. DOBSON,
No. 150 Varick-st.,
New-York.

CHICKERING & SON'S
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desks, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

AT A SACRIFICE FOR CASH.—AN elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-forte for $175; original cost, $300; is nearly new, rich round corners, carvings, scolloped keys, fluted legs, &c.; rich powerful tone; best City makers; fully warranted. Apply in the Furniture Packing Establishment, No. 676 6th-av., near 40th-st., from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT. Judge Leonard, for the benefit of creditors of the late firm of Cooper & Atherton, several piano-fortes, seven octave, iron frames, beautifully ornamented, &c., rosewood cases, for $150, original prices $325, to close the concern. Apply at the warerooms, No. 358 Bowery.
JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

MEZZO-SOPRANO SINGER.—WANTED, BY an American lady, with a fine Mezzo-Soprano voice, an engagement in an Episcopal choir, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address SOPRANO, Box No. 101 *Times* Office, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.
The next Term will commence on TUESDAY, Feb. 5. For admission, or Catalogues containing particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—NO. 309 West 22d-st.—Term begins on Wednesday, Feb. 6. In the Female Department a new higher class will be opened, thus making four classes in each department, enabling us to receive scholars of both sexes from the 6th up to the 16th year. Circulars, containing full particulars, may be had on application to the principals. RICH. DULON, P. D., Nos. 11 and 13 Market-st.; H. GERIKE, P. D., No. 309 West 22d-st.

A CARD FOR BROOKLYN.—THE SUBscriber will commence his Writing Lessons at the new Academy, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 o'clock. Double-entry Book keeping, thorough and practical, taught at both Academies.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No 923 Broadway.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(DAY AND boarding)—Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., New-York. Spring term opens Feb. 4, 1861. Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Counselor.
C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 13th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS VISITING OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—A young English lady is desirous of a reëngagement for a few hours daily. Her acquirements are English thoroughly, French music and dancing. The highest City references given. Address G. L., Box No. 3,806 Post office, New-York.

AS VISITING TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO has had long experience in teaching the various English branches, together with Latin, Greek and Mathematics, is open to an engagement for two hours in the morning. He refers to the parents of his present pupils. Address S. H. W., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A RESIDENT STUDENT, WHO IS A graduate of a New England College, and experienced in teaching, wishes to be engaged two or three hours, daily, as a teacher. For particulars, address H. J. M., Box 107 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG MAN OF THOROUGH education wishes to give instruction in the English branches and mathematics, either in a school or private family, at a moderate compensation; best of City reference given. Address H. G. R., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A GENTLEMAN TEACHing in New York, desires to give private tuition in the Classics and Mathematics. Address A. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

ENVELOPES.

BERLIN & JONES, NO. 134 WILLIAM-ST., MANufacturers of envelopes of every size, quality and kind known in the trade, as business, legal, portfolio, document, detector, safety, embossed, opaque, silvered, square, wedding, mourning, drug, epistolary, pay, cloth-lined, business illustrated or tinted, hand cut, government, post-office, commercial, extra, super, superfine and extra superfine. A large stock of the above kinds on hand in the following colors, for the inspection of the trade; White wove and laid, light buff, dark buff, canary, amber, straw, pink, blue, lilac, gold and orange. We warrant the prices sufficiently low to be an inducement to the closest buyer. Samples furnished the trade gratis. Commercial, cut, from 50 cents upwards; Post-office cut, from 75 cents upwards; Government cut, from 90 cents upwards. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope Manufacturers, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EDWARDS' WASHINGTON HAMS.—I would inform my customers the above brand of hams are now ready. Each ham is branded G. W. Edwards.
Nos. 227 and 229 Cherry st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

BALLS.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Feb 14, 1861.
Tickets $2, admitting gentleman and ladies, to be had at principal music stores and hotels.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Nomination of Hon. Ira Harris for United States Senator.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The Republican joint Legislative caucus to nominate a United States Senator in place of Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, met at 7 o'clock this evening.

ANSEL BINGHAM, of Rensselaer, presided.

The Clerks of the Senate and the Assembly, and Mr. C. S. UNDERWOOD, Journal Clerk of the Assembly, acted as Secretaries.

All the Republican Senators and Assemblymen were present except Mr. LAMOUREAUX, who was absent on account of sickness.

The rules of the Assembly were adopted to govern the caucus, and the floor was cleared of all but members and privileged persons.

Senator SESSIONS and Mr. FARNUM acted as tellers.

Ten ballots were taken with the following results:

First Ballot—Whole number of votes cast, 115; William M. Evarts, 42; Horace Greeley, 40; Ira Harris, 20; W. Curtis Noyes, 6; James C. Smith, 4; Henry L. Selden, 2; Henry J. Raymond, 1.

Second Ballot—Greeley, 42; Evarts, 39; Harris, 22; Noyes, 5; Selden, 3; Smith, 3; Raymond 1.

Third Ballot—Evarts, 41; Greeley, 41; Harris, 19; Noyes, 4; Smith, 4; Selden, 3; Raymond, 2; Blank, 1.

Fourth Ballot—Greeley, 43; Evarts, 41; Harris, 22; Smith, 3; Noyes, 3; Selden, 3; Raymond, 1. This ballot overrun 1 vote.

Fifth Ballot—Greeley, 44; Evarts, 40; Harris, 20; Smith, 3; Noyes, 3; Selden, 3; Raymond, 1; Blank, 1.

Sixth Ballot—Greeley, 43; Evarts, 39; Harris 21; Noyes, 4; Smith, 3; Selden, 3; Raymond, 1; M. R. Brewer, 1.

Seventh Ballot—Evarts, 41; Greeley, 42; Harris, 21; Noyes, 4; Smith, 3; Selden, 3; Raymond, 1; M. R. Brewer, 1.

An attempt was made after this ballot to postpone the nomination until Monday evening, but without success.

Eighth Ballot—Greeley, 47; Evarts, 39; Harris, 19; Noyes, 4; Smith, 3; Selden, 3; Raymond, 1; M. R. Brewer, 1.

Mr. WAGER here moved to confine the voting after the next ballot to the three highest candidates. Motion lost.

Ninth Ballot—Harris, 49; Greeley, 46; Evarts, 12; Noyes, 2; Smith, 3; Selden, 1; Raymond, 1.

Tenth Ballot—Harris, 60; Greeley, 49; Evarts, 2; Smith, 3; Blank, 1.

Senator LAPHAM moved to make the nomination unanimous.

The motion was carried, when loud applause burst forth from the galleries.

The caucus then adjourned till Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

THE ALBANY DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Speculations as to its Intent—What the Hards Say of it—The Tammany and Mozart Fight.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 1, 1861.

Now that the "Conservative Convention" called by the Democratic State Central Committee has adjourned, having passed its resolutions, and appointed its Commissioners,—every one here is asking every other person what was the object of the gathering, and what good effects it is supposed to have accomplished? Had it been a pure Democratic gathering of men representing the regular Democratic organizations throughout the State, its voice might have had some weight in shaping the future of Democratic State politics, and disabusing the minds of Southern men as to the willingness of the Northern Democracy to become partners in any schemes looking to the disruption of the Union.

But the managers of the concern took all sorts of trouble to assure the Convention on its assembling that it was *not* a Democratic body—numbers of Union or Bell-Everett men being on the floor as delegates, with a slight sprinkling of the "peace-not-panic" Republicans. It appeared that PETER CAGGER, as Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, had taken it upon himself to issue two entirely distinct calls—one asking the various Democratic County organizations that delegates from each Assembly District should be sent to a "Democratic Convention;" while the other call, mainly circulated amongst the Bell-Everett men, asked for delegates to a Conservative Convention.

According to "the slate," as made up in No. 57 State-street, it was intended to seize and absorb the small remnant of the American Party by the seduction into Tweddle Hall, upon last Thursday, of Ex-President FILLMORE, who was to be seized upon his entrance by a body of experienced *claquers*, lifted up suddenly to the Chair, and exhibited in that position as the last captive of Democracy's bow and spear. This was a very neat little plan, but, someway or other, it failed to work—the cautious Ex-President having got wind of the conspiracy, and wisely keeping himself a hundred miles away from Tweddle Hall, though duly elected a delegate, and having duly accepted the position.

Some of the veteran "Hards," of the Dickinson stripe, from such counties as Broome, Genesee and Herkimer, have been free in expressing the opinion that the Convention was called together by Messrs. CHURCH and CAGGER, for the purpose of influencing the Senatorial election in favor of the most conservative Republican candidate; and in support of this belief they point to the high eulogies poured forth as an oil of anointment upon the heads of WM. H. SEWARD, THURLOW WEED and Gen. SIMON CAMERON. They persist in suspecting that there was an intention entertained upon one side or the other in the Republican camp to bolt the caucus nominee, and that this Convention was got up by the Democratic managers for no other purpose than to throw the Democratic vote in Senate and Assembly on the side of the most "conciliating" candidate for Mr. SEWARD's vacant seat, should the contemplated split in the Republican ranks occur.

But of course all such suggestions are perfectly idle—the Convention having emanated from motives of undoubted patriotism in the breasts of men who had no other means of expressing their sentiments. When a Democrat becomes thoroughly charged with a speech, it is the most dangerous experiment for him to try to suppress it; in nine cases out of ten it will turn to suppuration or brain fever, and I am happy to believe that very many of our old-fashioned Democratic friends have experienced great ease and relief through the talking machinery furnished to him in Tweddle Hall by the Convention's compassionate managers. LYMAN TREMAINE, for instance, is now rapidly convalescing, and Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN returned to New-York a lighter and every way happier man.

For one result of the Convention, however, the Managers of the machine did not bargain. We refer to the utter annihilation of the scheme for the compelling a settlement of the Democratic difficulties in your City, by the entrance of the Tammany Hall and Mozart delegations on an equal footing. There is a very curious private history to this whole affair, but I have not time now to relate anything beyond its outlines:

The Tammany men, on arriving at Albany, sent a Committee to Messrs. CAGGER and CHURCH, representing the regency,—DEAN RICHMOND being sick in bed, and ERASTUS CORNING being since repudiated by these managers,—asking on what terms Messrs. C. and C. proposed that the City of New-York should be represented. To this the managers sent as their reply the resolution introduced by Judge GRAY, of Chemung, acknowledging the "regularity" of Tammany, and of Tammany alone; but stating that all delegates from your City should be taken in, as this was a conservative Union meeting, not a Democratic Convention. To this the Tammany Committee responded "all right," and entered the Convention in full faith.

But no sooner was S. E. CHURCH nominated by P. CAGGER as temporary chairman, than the plot began to ooze out; and after some of the most unparliamentary decisions ever given from the chair of any representative body, CHURCH declared that the recognition of Tammany as "regular" was revoked—the voters for this being about two hundred Albany "roughs" introduced upon the floor by the managers, and three or four hundred of the same sort who raised a shout in the galleries. It was never thought for a moment but that the Braves of the Old Wigwam would submit as heretofore; but the managers were deceived in their calculations for once. Immediately after the breach of faith had been perpetrated, based on the noise of outsiders, as was afterwards proved, when the vote came to be taken, up rose the Tammanyites, headed by their leading warriors, marching indignantly out of the Hall, and shaking off the dust from their feet against the State Central Committee!

Then came the panic! It was not only amongst the respectable country delegates, who had never contemplated any such movement as this, but even amongst the members of the Regency, who had been participants in the scheme, but who now unexpectedly saw vanishing before them the only sources to which they have applied for the "sinews of war" during many of their past campaigns. No sooner had a Permanent Chairman been elected, than he wrote a note to the Tammany Delegation, who were holding a Convention of their own in the Delavan House, inviting them to return. The Convention, by a vote of more than two to one indorsed this vote; and also by a vote of nearly three to one, appointed a Committee, consisting of Judge AMASA J. PARKER, Ex-Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR and Judge GRAY, to wait upon the Tammany delegation and give assurances that the Convention never questioned the entire and exclusive "regularity" of the Tammany organization, and to request its return. Much debate followed upon this—the Tammany men really longing for an opportunity to dig up the hatchet against the Regency, and insisting upon having the words of the Committee reduced to writing and approved by them. Even this was finally acceded to; and after a correspondence carried on between AUGUST BELMONT, on behalf of Tammany, with Judge PARKER, as President of the Convention, the Tamannyites, headed by GEORGE LAW and Judge CONNOLLY as their two tallest representatives, finally returned—their resolutions being recorded on the proceedings of the Convention, and the initial action of Messrs. CAGGER and CHURCH being thus reversed and bitterly rebuked by a nearly unanimous vote of the regular delegates. It is but justice to DEAN RICHMOND and ERASTUS CORNING to say that they were utterly opposed from the first to the Church-Cagger programme—the Dean asserting very broadly that CHURCH acted as he did in fulfillment of a bargain made with Mayor WOOD to throw the vote of the Democratic Assemblymen and Senators in favor of giving CHURCH the empty honor of a nomination for the United States Senatorship. Let us wait for the vote.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 2.

In the Senate, the Assembly concurrent resolutions appointing Commissioners on the part of Virginia's proposition were announced. Messrs. COLVIN, J. McL. MURPHY and FIERO desired to consider them immediately.

The President said that it would require the unanimous consent of the members, otherwise it must lay on the table one day.

Messrs. WILLIAMS, LAPHAM and MUNROE objecting, they went over.

In Committee of the Whole, progress was reported on the bill to provide arms for the State, and it was made the special order for Wednesday.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Gov. MORGAN sent in the proceedings of the Maine Legislature, favoring a uniform system in weights, measures and currency. Laid on the table. He also transmitted the resolutions of the New-Jersey Legislature on Federal relations, giving the names of the Commissioners appointed by that State, in accordance with the resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia.

Mr. ROBINSON moved the printing of this and all similar communications.

Mr. FISH moved to amend by excluding the communication from the State of Virginia. Lost—32 to 49. And Mr. ROBINSON's motion was adopted.

BILLS PASSED.

To open Felix-street, Brooklyn; to authorize the City of Utica to borrow $12,000 to pay the floating debt, and making the future incurring of debt by the City Government a misdemeanor; to provide for the payment of interest on certain canal drafts and awards; to authorize the sale or leasing of real estate belonging to benevolent, scientific, orphan asylums, and missionary societies.

Mr. ROBINSON introduced the following concurrent resolutions, which were laid over:

Whereas, By the 13th section of an act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to regulate the deposits of the public money," approved the 23d of June, 1836, the sum of four million fourteen thousand five hundred and twenty dollars and seventy-one cents, belonging to the United States, was deposited with this State for safe-keeping;

And, whereas, This State, by an act of the Legislature, passed on the 10th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, agreed to receive the said money on deposit, and inviolably pledged the faith of the State for its safe-keeping and repayment whenever the same should be required by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States;

And, whereas, in the present disturbed condition of the country, it is the duty of this State by all possible efforts to support the authority of the Federal Government and sustain its credit;

And, whereas, it is believed that the aforesaid deposit of money with this State may be made instrumental in sustaining the public credit, by pledging it as security for the repayment of a loan by the United States to the amount of such deposit; therefore be it

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That upon the request of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the Comptroller of this State be authorized and required, under his hand and the seal of the State, to guarantee the payment of the principal and interest of any Bonds of the United States to the amount of the moneys belonging to the United States which were received by this State under the before-mentioned act of the 23d of June, 1836, and are in its custody for safe keeping. Laid over.

The resolution inquiring by what authority the New-York Police have seized arms, was called up and laid over. Adjourned.

THE CONVENTIONS.

Names of the Commissioners to the Conventions at Washington and Montgomery, Ala.

Appended are the names of the Commissioners who meet at Washington to-day, in accordance with the proposition advanced by the Virginia Legislature, to attempt to devise some compromise which shall dispose of our national dissensions:

DELAWARE.

George B. Rodney, Daniel M. Bates,
John W. Houston, H. Ridgeley,
William Cannon.

KENTUCKY.

James B Clay, Joshua F. Bell,
Ex-Gov. Morehead, Wm. O. Butler,
James Guthrie, Charles A. Wickliffe.

MARYLAND.

Reverdy Johnson, Augustus W. Bradford,
Wm. S. Goldsborough, John W. Criesfield,
J. Dixon Romane, Benj. C. Howard.

MISSOURI.

Waldo P. Johnson, Judge Hough,
Col. Doniphan, Judge Buckner,
John D. Coulter.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Amos Tuck, Asa Fowler,
Levi Chamberlain.

NEW-JERSEY.

Chas. S. Olden, Peter D. Vroom,
Robert F. Stockton, Benj. Williamson,
Joseph K. Randolph, Fred. T. Frelinghuysen,
Rodman M. Price, Thomas J. Stryker,
William C. Alexander.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Thomas Ruffin, George Davis,
John M. Morehead, David S. Reid,
D. M. Barringer.

OHIO.

S. P. Chase, Wm. Groesbeck,
Thos. Ewing, V. B. Horton,
J. C. Wright, Reuben Hitchcock.
F. T. Bockhus.

PENNSYLVANIA.

James Pollock, Thomas White,
David Wilmot, Thos. E. Franklin,
A. W. Loomis, Wm. McKenna,
Wm. Meredith.

RHODE ISLAND.

Samuel Ames, William W. Hoppin,
Alex. Duncan, Geo. H. Browne,
Samuel G. Arnold.

TENNESSEE.

A. O. W. Totten, R. J. McKinney,
Sam. Milligan, Geo. W. Jones,
Alvin Cullom, Tho. Martin,
J. M. Anderson, F. K. Zollicoffer,
W. P. Hickerson, Isaac R. Hawkins,
R. L. Caruthers, W. H. Stephens.

VIRGINIA.

John Tyler, Wm. C. Rives,
James A. Sedden, Geo. W. Summers,
John W. Brockenbough.

ILLINOIS.

Stephen T. Logan, Judge Palmer,
Ex-Gov. Wood, B. C. Cook,
Thomas J. Turner.

INDIANA.

C. B. Smith, P. A. Hukleman,
G. S. Orth, E. W. H. Lewis,
T. C. Sloughton.

NEW-YORK.

David Dudley Field, Addison Gardiner,
Wm. Curtis Noyes, Greene C. Bronson,
James S. Wadsworth, William E. Dodge,
James C. Smith, Amaziah B. James,
Erastus Corning.

VERMONT.

Ex-Gov. Hiland Hall, Lt. Gov. L. Underwood,
Gen. H. Henry Baxter, Hon. B. D. Harris,
Hon. L. E. Crittenden.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, (Ct.) Sunday, Feb. 3.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM has appointed Commissioners to represent Connecticut at Washington.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

The following are the names of the delegates to the Convention at Montgomery, Ala., which assembles to-day, with the avowed object of organizing a Provisional Government for the Southern Confederacy:

ALABAMA.

Robert H. Smith, Richard W. Walker,
Colin J. McRea, John Gill,
W. R. Chilton, S. F. Hale,
David P. Lewis, Thomas Fearn,
J. L. M. Curry.

FLORIDA.

Jackson Morton, J. Patton Anderson,
James Powers.

GEORGIA.

Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb,
Francis Barton, Augustus R. Wright,
Martin Crawford, Thomas R. Cobb,
Judge Nesbitt, Augustus Keenan,
Benjamin Hill, A. H. Stephens.

LOUISIANA.

John Perkins, Jr., A. Declomet,
C. M. Conrad, E. Sparrow,
Duncan F. Kenner, Henry Marshall.

MISSISSIPPI.

Wiley P. Harris, Walker Brooke,
W. S. Wilson, W. S. Barry,
A. M. Clayton, J. T. Harrison,
J. A. P. Campbell.

NORTH CAROLINA.

J. L. Bridgers, M. W. Ransom,
Ex-Gov. Swann.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

T. J. Withers, W. W. Boyce,
R. B. Rhett, Jr., James Chestnut, Jr.,
L. M. Keitt, R. W. Barnwell,
G. G. Memminger.

AMUSEMENTS.

Despite the auguries of false prophets, the sneers of broken-down managers, and the discreditable indifference of our New-York public, the associate artists at the Academy of Music are doing well. They are even experiencing the unaccustomed pleasures of full pay. Delightful as it would be to boast of this triumph as of a New-York triumph, and to say something smart and cutting at the expense of Philadelphia—that peculiarly decorous city which Mr. DE CORDOVA wickedly and maliciously describes as "the Paris of America," and where, it will be remembered, the opera was not too fortunate—the praise of making the fashionable amusement successful must be handed over to the Brooklynites. To their liberality, indeed, we are fairly indebted for the two performances with which we were favored last week, neither of which, taken by themselves, paid, or half paid, the expenses, and either of which would have been sufficient to bring the season to a close if there had been no good and faithful Brooklyn to fall back upon. The receipts on Wednesday night in the last-named city nearly reached $2,000; the receipts at the Fourteenth-street house on the following night (Thursday)—and with a new prima donna, too—scarcely exceeded $300! In view of these statistics, were we wrong in stating that our Academy of Music, as a place of public resort, is "played out?"

Our friends on the other side of the East River enjoyed "Martha" prodigiously on Friday evening. The house was full and presented that peculiarly cosy and social appearance to which we have before referred. A good performance under such genial influences becomes almost certain, and something more than a good performance was assuredly vouchsafed to FLOTOW's very popular and charming work. It was given with hearty spirit, and elicited abundant applause. On the previous Wednesday, Miss HINKLEY sang in the "Trovatore." Opinion appears to be divided concerning her ability as a dramatic singer, but it is conceded everywhere that her voice is fresh; and that she exercises good control over it. With youth, ambition and a career before her, everything may therefore be expected. To-night, Miss HINKLEY will have an opportunity of displaying her capabilities as a vocalist to good advantage in the eminently singable *rôle* of *Rosina*, the opera being ROSINI's "Barber of Seville." The same work will be given to-morrow (Tuesday) night at the Brooklyn Academy. In the singing lesson, Miss HINKLEY introduces a waltz by PICINI, and the American patriotic song, "The Star Spangled Banner."

The rehearsals of VERDI's new opera "Un Ballo in Maschera" are progressing with the greatest possible activity, and the work will certainly be produced on Monday of next week. It is a little curious that this same work is in course of production at this moment at the Paris and the London Italian Opera Houses. Its vicissitudes have been great; the work having been prohibited in consequence of the suggestiveness of the text, an assassination in the last act being regarded as clearly political, by the good King Bomba, and apt to excite his faithful populace to acts of violence. The scene of the opera was changed, in consequence, to Boston, and one of the principal characters is *Richard*, Count of Warwick, and Governor of Boston! The opera has met with a perfect success wherever produced, and all the singers here are delighted with the music.

Mr. FORREST's performance of *Richelieu*, in the play of that name, has been the theme of universal comment, and we may add admiration, during the past week. It deserves, undoubtedly, to be regarded as one of his most carefully studied and artistically elaborated performances. The conception of the part is poetically vivid, and yet in its broader lineaments historically correct. No character of th modern stage affords such an ample scope for the idiosyncrasies of an actor of merit. Mr. FORREST retains the bare traditional outline of the wily *Cardinal*, but the filling up and coloring is entirely his own. The performance, in consequence, is strikingly original and effective. Mr. FORREST is admirably supported by the company here. The play will be repeated to-night, by very general desire. To-morrow, the "Zouaves"—who made a success at this house some two or three weeks since—will make their reappearance in a grand new military spectacle called the "Storming of the Malakoff."

"The Seven Sisters" will be played at Laura Keene's Theatre to-night, for the seventy-fifth time. Judging by the nightly attendance, we should think it will last the season. There are no rumors of change in the programme.

The lovers of minstrelsy will see by HOOLEY & CAMPBELL's programme that several changes are to be made in it to-night. A new *prima donna* makes her appearance, too.

The drama of the "Lady of St. Tropez" will be given in Barnum's Lecture-room to-night.

Mr. APTOMMAS, the harpist, who has opened an establishment up-town, for teaching music and ladies' accomplishments in a thorough manner, and without the restrictions of ordinary boarding-schools, gave a *matinée* on Saturday to a select audience. Several artists assisted on the occasion—notably, Mr. SATTER, the pianist. Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS was also in the programme.

The newly-formed English Opera Company, of which Mme. ANNA BISHOP is the *prima donna*, will commence operations at Niblo's on Tuesday, the 12th. "Linda" and the "Bohemian Girl" are in rehearsal.

Mr. WALLACK has withdrawn the "Lady of St. Tropez" from his bill, after a long and successful career. To-night, JOHN BROUGHAM's comedy of "Playing with Fire" will be played, and during the remainder of the week, a number of fine old comedies are to be revived, in the style for which this house is justly famous.

At the French Theatre, the comic piece called "Les Canotiers de la Seine," has been played during the week with success. It has, in fact, enjoyed quite a run, and seems to have completely revived the somewhat faded interest in this charming little establishment. To-morrow night, a piece called "Mademoiselle de la Seigilière," is to be produced.

Mr. BOOTH has drawn good houses during the past week, and was complimented with a bumper on Friday, the occasion of his benefit, when he impersonated *Sir Giles Overreach*—a character in which his father was famous. Mr. BOOTH had evidently studied the character with great care, and his ideal in many respects was admirable, but it was apparent too that he lacked both power and age to give embodiment to the picture his fervid mind had created. He whipped his passions so fiercely round the post that at the particular moment when he had to call on them for a great effort no strength was left. Still it was like all Mr. BOOTH's personations, full of striking beauties, and when mellowed and finished will doubtless rank among the best. To-night he essays for the first time another character, that of *Macbeth*, which will test his powers more than any other in which he has yet appeared, and inspire a corresponding degree of interest.

The Wizard of the North puts by the claymore of the Macgregors, and resumes the wand of the Magician on Saturday, the 9th, at the Old Bowery Theatre.

At the New Bowery Theatre another grand comic pantomime called "Harlequin Jack, the Giant Killer," will be brought out to-night with due splendor; previous to the same the farse called "Cool as a Cucumber;" and after it the favorite melodrama of "Therese, the Orphan of Geneva."

RAREY'S FAREWELL.

Grand Display at the Academy of Music, where Five Thousand People, being Charitably Inclined, pay a Dollar to see Rarey Feed the Poor, and Comfort the Widows and Orphans.

A cloud of witnesses assembled at the Academician doors, on Saturday afternoon, resolved to assuage the tears of the widow and the orphan by the well-filled tiers of that classic spot. Charity covereth a multitude of sins, according to an old and respected saying; and if we may judge of the amount of iniquity hidden by the demonstration at Mr. RAREY's farewell *matinée*, we should say the world must have been purged to a remarkable extent. Mr. RAREY having put money in his purse with wonderful ease and celerity during the past few weeks, felt it his duty to wind up with a grand furore and go off in a blaze of glory. This he has succeeded in doing, and we need no surer proof of his tact, than was evinced in the affair of which we write. One half the net proceeds of the performance, it was announced, would be given to the Asylum for Widows and Orphans, and as a natural consequence all those people who had been desiring for the Winter past, to donate half a dollar or so, and who at the same time felt a natural curiosity to see the horse of the day, thronged in vast numbers to the place. The building was densely crowded and the best of humor pervaded the entire audience.

There were some new features brought out during the lecture, but, as a whole, it did not equal those given at first, when Mr. RAREY was able to find horses who were of their own will and accord, fiery, impetuous and spunky. *Cruiser* was introduced and remained upon the stage, while Mr. RAREY delivered a very, very long lecture on equinity, its habits, customs, manners and tendencies. For the first time in New-York, he detailed the encounter in which *Cruiser* was defeated—the way, the how, the difficulties, and the final success—in a manner that instructed, gratified and amused, even though it wearied, his hearers. He then strapped, unstrapped, and led away captive for the last time, the horse concerning which all England, from queen to cobbler, at one time felt a great interest, and who though tamed, and led quietly on and off the stage, is kept from biting strangers, by a wooden roller strapped firmly between his teeth, and whose daily diet is bran and water.

Then was led in a gentle filly. Modest, quiet, unassuming and kind—not even playful nor mirthful was she—but simply a dear, good little girl-horse, who never did nothing but what she was told. Just such a horse among horses as are those little children amongst children, whose biographies are published by the American Tract Society, who are born good, live well, become missionaries in early life, and lay their bones on a field of usefulness in Afric's sunny region or India's coral strand. It seemed cruel to put her through the motions, but charity demanded it, and RAREY was inexorable. To her utmost astonishment and subsequent grief, she was handled, strapped, hauled and manipulated. Then, as is customary, Mr. RAREY proceeded to lecture, and did everything that he could think of, or that was suggested to him. He saddled her with ease—he drummed upon her back with safety—and for that matter he might have buried her in saddles, or wrapped her up in saddle bags, or discharged a thirty-six pounder over her head, with the most perfect assurance that she would not be moved from her propriety. Possibly, if she had been told that the play of "King Lear" or "Richard the Third" was to be enacted on the sacred boards of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, she would have betrayed some emotion or evinced surprise as would any four-footed beast, but that alone could ruffle her. Mr. RAREY having satisfied the audience that she was gentle, led her off.

One of the most interesting features of the entertainment was the exhibition of the Arabian horses presented by A. B. TRABULSKY, Esq., to Mr. WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD. At first a stallion of remarkable beauty, and the finer of the two, was led in. He was a very clean-built animal, with an eye lustrous and powerful, a chest fully developed, a leg tapering, and hoofs small and unshod. He was very playful, very agile, and exceedingly quick in all his movements. His groom states that he is one of the best boxers he ever saw, and would be very apt to floor the American Champion, Mr. HEENAN, were he and that worthy person to come in contact. The struggle that ensued, when RAREY attempted to strap and throw him, though not very protracted, was exceedingly interesting and amusing. The horse seemed to understand his intentions, and, more in fun than anger, resisted all attempts to entrap him. After the first strap was on, and the left fore-leg was securely bound up, he jumped around the ring, and pranced and kicked in the most agile manner. It was a long time before RAREY succeeded in getting him down, but, after that success was attained, there was no familiarity too great, no endearment too presumptuous for the tamer to indulge in. The horse betrayed singular intelligence—placed his fore-legs about RAREY's neck—drew him up close to him, while with his nose he fondled and caressed him. The straps having been removed, the horse sprang suddenly to his feet, only to find RAREY on his back, and with him there, he galloped swiftly about the ring, and then, in obedience to the rein, darted through the gate, and was lost from our sight. The other Arabian present was then brought in. There was nothing of particular note about this horse. He was a very well made, storky and able horse, but no better apparently than fifty we could find, owned by parties resident in this City.

After the showing up of a very beautiful Patchen stallion, named *New-Jersey*, and owned by Mr. BATHGATE, the four inevitables made their customary appearance. The two Shetland ponies, the one African attendant, and the one Anglo-Saxon groom, were ushered upon the stage; Mr. RAREY delivered his stereotyped description of the ponies and their owners, the African grinned approbation, the groom grew red and warm, the larger pony rolled upon the straw, and the little fellow stood upon a tripod formed of his two hind legs and his tail.

Then came the fight of the day. After a letter from Mr. C. J. PLATT, of the Hudson River Railroad Company, in which were enumerated, detailed and described all the faults, peculiarities and evils of *Peacock*, the most vicious, intractable, and vimmiest horse in the City, the said horse was led in. It was worth a dollar to see this part alone. The man who led him in was a very green Irishman—green, because he thought that the audience could be humbugged by yells and kicks, jumps and feints, fussation and nonsense. There is no doubt at all that *Peacock* is a very bad horse, but it is also very apparent that his keeper assumes with too great credence that metropolitan audiences are not gifted with perceptive faculties equal, to say the least, with his own. With *Peacock* Mr. RAREY had a hard time. On his back was a tender and ticklish spot, which he was very loth to have touched, but on which Mr. RAREY seemed determined to place his magnetic hand. Squealing, coughing, neighing, yelling, kicking, biting, rearing, backing and plunging, were the order of the hour. For some time the old fellow, who for seventeen years has been the terror of his neighborhood, was able to keep his assailant away from him, but of course eventually yielded. Then RAREY got on his back, and in the twinkling of a colored eyeball was thrown heavily to the ground—again and again was this attempted and with the same result. The animal was thoroughly angry, his eye was red as blood, his breathing apparatus labored heavily, and his tail, which is a mere switch, and by no means a proper appendage for a Peacock, wiggled with eminent briskness from one buttock to the other. It being evident that his first lesson was not productive of any good result, Mr. RAREY, with exemplary patience, restrapped him, and finally succeeded in mounting him in safety, in playing with his heels with impunity, and in tickling him from nose to tail to his heart's content.

The performance being over, Mr. RAREY announced his immediate departure for Philadelphia and other provinces; thanked the Press for the encouragement and aid extended to him, and concluded by acknowledging the continued favors received by him from the people of New-York, and trusting that he might, at some not distant day, have the pleasure of contributing his quota to the general fund of information concerning the treatment of animals heretofore so abominably abused and so cruelly outraged.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL RESULT OF A FRACAS BETWEEN WOMEN.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday morning, upon the body of CATHARINE KINNEY, a native of Ireland, 55 years of age, lately occupying a room in the tenement-house rear of No. 326 East Thirteenth-street, whose death occurred on Friday night, in consequence of injuries received on the 30th of last December. It appeared from the statements of the witnesses that deceased was of very intemperate habits, and having indulged herself to excess on the night of the 30th of December, she became turbulent and cross, venting her anger upon a woman named JULIA MURPHY, living in the opposite apartment to that occupied by herself. For a time Mrs. MURPHY paid no attention to the abuse, but finally losing her temper in consequence of deceased having thrown a heavy stone jug several times against the door, she snatched a bowl from the table and threw it, striking the drunken woman on the forehead and knocking her down. The neighbors called in a physician who removed several small fragments of the bowl from the forehead of deceased, but she susequently became delirious, and having lingered in much suffering until Friday, her death resulted. A *post mortem* examination of the body was made by Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, jr., who found that death had occurred from an abscess in the brain, produced, in his opinion, by the injuries received, and the case having been given to the jury, a verdict against Mrs. MURPHY was rendered. The accused, who has been in custody previous to the inquest, was then examined. She stated that she was 36 years of age and a native of Ireland, adding that the charge of having thrown a bowl at deceased was untrue—she had not hit her with anything. The Coroner committed her to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

DETENTION OF STEAMERS BY FOG—INTERRUPTION OF TRAVEL.—The wind which, on Friday, prevailed from the eastward, bringing with it a considerable rain storm through the night, changed, on Saturday morning, to the S. S. W., and at an early hour a dense fog set in which completely enveloped the City and the East and North Rivers, causing serious interruption to the ferries, and to the movements of vessels and steamers throughout the day. The steamships *Marathon* and *City of Washington*, for Liverpool; *Arago*, for Havre; *Alabama* and *Huntsville*, for Savannah; *Thomas Swan*, for Baltimore; *Patapsco*, for Portland, and all the Sound steamers were detained at their respective piers, and were not able to leave until an early hour on Sunday morning, when the fog cleared off. The Staten Island ferry-boats made but four trips during the day; windward-bound vessels were detained, and steamers plying on the East River were not able to make their accustomed trips. No serious accidents occurred. On Sunday a cold westerly wind and a clear atmosphere prevailed, and the City, which has for several days been impeded by the accumulated slush, was once more restored to a tolerable state for travel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY IN A PORTER-HOUSE.—At about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a party of men were drinking in a saloon, kept by a man named PATRICK CRANE, corner of Atlantic-avenue and Hicks-street, when a difficulty arose between LANCELOTT MCGARITY and DAVID MAHAN, during which the latter was stabbed four or five times by the former. One wound was inflicted in the breast, one in the abdomen and the others were about the thighs and lower part of the body. MAHAN, and his friends who were with him, it is said, had been up all night at a "wake," and were considerably under the influence of liquor when they entered the place. The immediate cause of the affray is said to have been that the injured man refused to pay for several drinks he had ordered, and upon being remonstrated with by the barkeeper, he struck that person over the head with a coal shovel. MCGARITY was arrested by the Police of the First Precinct, and committed to await the result of the injuries to MAHAN. MAHAN was taken to the First Precinct Station-house, where his wounds were dressed by Police Surgeon BALL. Although the wounds are of a dangerous character, they are not considered as necessarily mortal, but the injured man was in such a condition last night that it was not deemed prudent to remove him to his residence.

LECTURES IN BROOKLYN.—Rev. Dr. HAMLIN, the returned Missionary from Constantinople, will commence his attractive and interesting course of lectures on the political, social, and religious condition of Turkey, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, to-morrow evening. The programme of the first lecture will be found in another column.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.—A jury in the City Court on Saturday awarded THOMAS ARMSTRONG $50 damages against Capt. FOOTE, U. S. N., for false imprisonment. ARMSTRONG, it appeared, created some disturbance in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, when he was sent to the guard-house by order of defendant, and detained there four hours.

[Advertisement.]

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York, (Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,) will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond street, New-York. Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are specially attended to.

Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to:
HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*.
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

I WISH I KNEW WHAT TO DO WITH MY BOY.—I cannot govern him. *Learn* how to *direct* him. You are endeavoring to restrain him. He is always in mischief, you say. That very power which leads him into mischief wants direction, and a knowledge of this direction can be obtained in a Phrenological Examination by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 31.

COTTON—The market is quiet, with sales of 8,000 bales, at 11¼c. SUGAR is steady, at 4¼c.@5¼c. MOLASSES 23c.@25c. FLOUR steady, at $5 62. CORN 58c.@60c. LARD in kegs, 10¾c. The quotations for other kinds unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 2.

FLOUR steady; Howard-street $5 25; Ohio and City Mills are held at the same rate. WHEAT dull; Red $1 30@$1 33; White $1 40@$1 60. CORN steady; Yellow 62c.@67c. LARD 10¾c. COFFEE steady, at 12c.@13c. WHISKY nominal at 18c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 2.

FLOUR dull at $5 25 for superfine. WHEAT dull; sales 2,000 bushels Red at $1 26@$1 30; Kentucky White, $1 50. CORN declined 1c.; sales, 3,000 bushels at 69c.@70c. MESS PORK, $18 25. WHISKY steady at 17½c.@18c.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—Judge Norton, Col. Totten, W. H. Wallace, wife and son, Capt. Rathburn, Edward Furst, Chas. Slatterly, John Donney, B. Platt and wife, Isaac Fredrick, wife and child, Don Pedro Sanrovian, Mrs. Cowalaskie and 3 children, John C. Birdseye, John Temple, P. Caduc, J. De Haven, wife and 3 children, L. A. Sanderson, Mrs. Cath. Walton and 3 children, M. Fabin, C. Dubroca, M Dubroca, Geo Adams, O. Wilson, L. A. Ehrman, M. Thurnaur, R. J. Stephens, wife and 3 children, Mrs. Carey, Mrs. Shultz, Thomas Fitch, B. F. Kendall, S. S. Henry, William H. Dougherty H. S. Stone, H. Craft, R. Neathson, G. O. McMullin, G. W. Dyer, F. B. Folger, Wm. W. Gadcomb, D. Samuels, Major Henley, T. J. Blakney, N. C. Fischer, Mrs. Wilson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 07 | Sun sets..... 5 21 | Moon rises.... 3 08
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 15 | Gov. Island. 4 04 | Hell Gate.... 5 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Thomas Swann, Ramsey, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Patapsco, Vale, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships C. Hill, Small, Liverpool, J. C. Carman; Henrietta, Trecartin, London, Brett, Son & Co.

Barks Northwood, Hillert, Cadiz, Grund & Westervelt; M. B. Rich, Rich, London, R. P. Buck & Co.; Clarissa, (Brem.,) Hansen, Pernambuco, G. S. Coit; Frey, (Nor.,) Bonnevie, Cork and a market, A. Wendt & Co.

Brigs Mary Alvina, Ames, Matanzas, H. D. Brookman & Co.; San Juan, (Mex., new,) Benetega, Tobasco, M. Echeverria & Co.; Livingston, (Br.,) Roche, St. John, N. B., J. S. Dealey; Franklin, (Br.,) Chisholm, Halifax, J. Hunter & Co.; Willie, (Br.,) Snellgrove, St. Jago, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners C. Hall, Lawson, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; J. T. Williams, Curtis, Savannah, D. C. Murray; J. C. Jones, Bedell, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Ripley, St. Jago, R. B. Eldridge; C. T. Strong, Liscum, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Pocahontas, Nickerson, Nassau Mills, Post & Small; Maraquita, Barrett, Liverpool, ——; John Boston, Lingo, Mobile, ——; Enchantress, Deveraux, Jacmel, Merrill & Abbott.

Sloops Blackstone, Allen, Providence, master; Warren, Stokes, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.....SUNDAY, Feb. 3.

U. S. Surveying schr. Jas. Hale, Wiggins, Pass l'Outre 16 ds. Jan. 25, lat. 27 21, lon. 79 35, was in co. with ship Reaper, of Yarmouth.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall Jan. 25, with passengers and $1,516 151 77 in specie to D. B. Allen. Anchored at the S. W. Spit 2d inst., during a dense fog, and was detained in consequence until 6 A. M., this morning.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston, with mdse and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Feb. 1, 8½ P. M., signalized steamship Nashville, hence for Charleston; off Little Egg Harbor, passed steamships Roanoke and Yorktown, hence for Norfolk, &c.

Steamship Parkersburgh, Stannard, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. On the 1st inst., off Body Island, passed a large bowsprit, painted black, apparently broke off by the knight-heads, with gear attached.

Steamship Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Ship Hotspur, Johnson, Hong Kong 95 ds., with teas, silks, &c., to Francis Hathaway. In Straits of Sunda was in co. with ships Sea Serpent and Edith Rose. The H. has been for the last 7 ds. within one day's sail from New-York; had heavy N. W. gales.

Ship Underwriter, Roberts, Liverpool Jan. 1, with coal and 40 passengers to Chas. Carow. Been 17 ds. westward of the Banks with a succession of heavy westerly gales. Jan. 10, lat. 44 20, lon. 27 40, boarded the ship Riverdale, of Hull, deal-loaded, water-logged and abandoned, spars all standing, sails partly set and deck breaking up; had apparently not been long in that situation. The Underwriter arrived at the Bar Friday night, and was detained there by fog.

Ship Noonday, (of Boston,) Henry, Baltimore 9 ds., in ballast to master. Will load in R. M. Cooley's line for San Francisco.

Bark Samuel Moxley, Jr., (of New-London,) Holm, St. Marks 20 ds., with cotton, &c., to Smallwood, Earle & Co. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy weather.

Bark Andes, (of Harpswell,) Merriman, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to Delano & Capen.

Brig Wm. R. Sawyer, (of Harrington,) Putnam, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Roberson, (of Boston,) Crowell, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to S. W. Lewis & Co. Had some heavy weather; split sails, &c.

Brig Seaman's Bride, (Br.,) Outhouse, Curacoa 29 ds., with salt to master.

Schr. Republic, (of Rockland,) Harn, Minatitlan, Mex., Jan. 7, via Key West 24th, with mahogany to Metcalf & Duncan. Jan. 29, off Cape Hatteras, spoke schr. Sarah R. James, of Fall River, Clark, from Minatitlan for New-York.

Schr. A. F. Linnell, (of Orleans,) Percival, Malaga Dec. 11; passed Gibraltar Dec. 16, with fruit to Gomez, Wallis & Co.

Schr. Twin Sister, (of Cleveland, Ohio,) Mercer, Tonala, Mex., 22 d., with mahogany to F. Alexandre.

Schr. Anna M. Edwards, Edwards, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. T. P. Abell, Black, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. F. H. Abbot, Smith, Baltimore, 2 ds., coal.

Schr. W. Baker, Post, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Antelope, Higgins, Alexandria, for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Below.

Brig Prentiss Hobbs, from Cardenas, 13 ds.—By steamtug Yankee.

Ship St. Charles, from New-Orleans.

Brig Volant, from Jamaica.

Also, a Hamburg ship, unknown.

Sailed.

Steamship Yorktown, for Norfolk, &c. On Sunday—Steamships City of Washington, for Liverpool, at 6:50 A. M.; Arago, for Southampton and Havre, at 6 A. M.; Marathon, for Liverpool, at 7:30 A. M.; Alabama, for Savannah, at 9 A. M.; Ships Jeremiah Thompson, for Liverpool; Octavius, for London; Medway, (Br.,) for do. Barks Lone Star, for Glasgow; Stella, (Brem.,) for Bremen; Clarissa, (Brem.,) for Bahia; Teresa, for St. Thomas; Oregon, for ——. Brigs Angostura, (Brem.,) for Plymouth; Lady Chapman, for St. Kitts.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Arr. ship Samuel Appleton, Calcutta; barks Merrimac, Shields; Fury, Messina; D. Kimball, New-Orleans, (struck on "Hardinas" last night, and came off leaky;) brigs Marine, Cienfuegos; Cyclone, Matanzas; Adeline, Mobile.

Feb. 3.—Arr. steamers P. Sprague, from Philadelphia, and Jos Whitney, Baltimore; ships Pocahontas, National Eagle, Josiah Crowell, Calcutta; Versailles, Singapore; barks Tom Corwin, Cienfuegos; Geo. S. Hunt, New-Orleans; Edward Everett, Charleston.

MOBILE, Feb. 1.—Arr. bark Kate Stamler, New-York; brig Belle of the Bay, ——.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 1—Arr. ship Prima Donna, from Mobile.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—Bark Overman, Bearse, hence for Rotterdam, returned to port this morning, having sprung aleak while going down the Bay. Is now making 18 inches of water per hour.

The above is the captain's report. At the same time there are three United States Marshal's officers on board, which shows that she has been seized for some illegal purpose. The officers will give us no information respecting her. She lies at the Commercial Stores, Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn.

The schr. Julia Fox, from Jacksonville for New-York, went ashore Saturday, 2d inst., at 2 A. M., during the fog, one mile N. E. of the Elm Tree Light, Staten Island. She remains tight, and will probably get off the next high water.

The steamship Huntsville, previously reported ashore on the Upper Middle, floated off at high water, and proceeded to sea.

A large fore and aft schooner, name unknown, is ashore at New Inlet, near Rockaway Beach.

A large fore and aft schooner is also ashore back of the West Bank, Staten Island Beach.

Spoken, &c.

Amelia Starkey—schr., hence, bound S., 23 hours out, Jan. 31, lat. 37 06, lon. 74 40.

Ellen Barnard—brig, of Baltimore, strg. S. E., Jan. 24, lat. 30 23, lon. 65 55.

Emporium—whaling schr., of Provincetown, Jan. 18, lat. 18 08 N., lon. 61 41 W., 15 ds. out.

Damsel—schr., Williams, was passed, Jan. 25, lat. 28 58 lon 61 38.

Gerdes—U. S. schr., was passed, Jan. 26, lat. 31 25, lon. 77 30.

Isaac Carver—brig, from Pensacola for Havana, Jan. 17, off Tortugas.

Jubilee—bark, bound westward, Jan. 29, 250 miles E. of Sandy Hook.

Marcia—bark, was passed, Jan. 30, lat. 38 21, lon. 71 26.

Metropolis—ship bound East, exchanged signals with, Jan. 13, lat. 44 05, lon. 40 40.

Spartan—Fr. bark, of Halifax, from Havana for St. John N. B., Jan. 29 lat. 31 50, lon. 71.

White Wing—bark, from Laguayra for Philadelphia, Jan. 29, lat. 37, lon 75 50.

Foreign Ports.

At Tonala, Mex., Jan. 13, brigs Indus, Anderson, for New-York in 7 ds.; schr. Onust, do. 20 ds.

At Minatitlan Jan 7, barks Mary Lee Kendrick, for London ldg.; Jas. Andrews, Burt ldg; brigs Josephus, Wilson, and Indus, —— do.; schrs. Sarah B. James, Clark, and A. M. Bramhall, Dasey, for New-York, do.; (all to sail between 1st and middle of February.)

ASPINWALL—Jan. 19 arr. Br. steamer Conway, San Juan del Norte; Am steamship Northern Light, New-York; 20 h. Am. brig Faustina, St. Thomas; 21st, Br. steamer Tamar, do.; 27d, Am. schr. Louisa A. Johnson, New-York; 24th Am. ship Zenas Coffin, New-York.

Sailed—Jan. 17, Sardinian brig Constitucion, Carthagena; 19th, Br. steamer Talisman, Santa Marta; 23d, Am. brig J. W. Woodruff, Cienfuegos; Br. steamer Conway, Carthagena.

CALLAO—Arr., Dec. 30, Am ships Charlotte W. White, Melbourne; Jan 4, Britannia, Chinchas; 7th, Kate Sweetland, Melbourne; Caroline Read, New-York, via Valparaiso.

Sailed—Dec. 29, Am ships Susan L. Fitzgerald, Valparaiso; Jan 2, Lafayette, England; 3d, Mary E. Campbell, Chinchas; Charlotte W. White, do.; 4th, Joseph Hale do.; 7th, Agnes Leeds, United States; 8th, Britannia, England; Mary Ogden, Chinchas; 9th, Kate Sweetland, do.; 10th, Kineo, Mauritius; Witchcraft, United States; whale ship Afton, on a cruise.

VALPARAISO—Arr., Dec 23, Am. schr. Florence, Buenos Ayres.

Sailed—Dec. 33, Am ship Caroline Read, Callao; 24th, Am. schr. Sheet Anchor, Coronel; Jan. 1, Am. bark Betsena, Caldera.

NOTHING SINCE THE FOUNDING
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK
EVER PRODUCED

Such a wonderful stir in the market as the advent of Prof. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR. In it we have all the Scientific Medical Skill acquired in a close study of thirty years or more. The cures it has performed are so numerous and striking as to arrest the attention and confidence of the most intelligent all over the country, and thousands will bless the day that their attention was called to such an article. But, as the reader will see is our habit, we prefer to let others, and those who are disinterested, tell the story. We cannot publish all, so we select the following, and say read, and doubt if you can.

BATTLE CREEK, Jan. 20, 1861.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Allow me to express to thee my gratitude for the wonderful and miraculous virtues of thy Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator. For the past five years I have been under medical treatment for a complication of diseases, among which was indigestion, liver derangement, rheumatism, with a general derangement of the stomach and bowels. I employed the best skill here and at Detroit, with only temporary relief, and being mostly confined to the room, and a good part of the time to the bed, suffering intolerable pain. I often, in my despair, wished it might be the Divine will that death should put an end to my suffering, and thought, of course, that I could not last long, but Providence, in July last, directed my attention to thy advertisement in the New-York TIMES. I procured a bottle of thy Cordial, and its curative powers were felt almost instantly. My appetite was soon good and, what was better, I could soon eat with comfort. My pain ceased, and from a sick bed and a perfect skeleton it has brought me up so I am now a strong, healthy woman, whose family will, with me, ever thank thee as the instrument under God in this great cure. And allow me to say to my afflicted sisters all over the world, suffer no longer. Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator will give you instant relief.

Yours faithfully, SUSAN RISBY.

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND BLOOD RENOVATOR.

This newly-invented Cordial has already been hailed by hundreds of the citizens of St. Louis, as the most valuable medical preparation ever offered to the weak or debilitated.

It possesses all the qualities of a strengthening and purifying Cordial, and is as agreeable to the taste as spiced wine. A friend of ours, who has been in feeble health all Summer, and threatened with chills and fever, assures us that after using one bottle of this great remedy, during the past ten days, he is entirely restored to his former vigor, has a good appetite, and sleeps well.

We have been led to recommend Wood's Restorative Cordial from the reliable statement of the friend above named, and we cannot give our readers better advice than to try a bottle, and judge for themselves.—*St. Louis Express*.

Dépôt No. 444 Broadway, New-York, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis Mo., and sold by every good Druggist in City and country.

A SOOTHING LETTER.

GEORGE A. FOWLER, of Guilford, writes under dat June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time in a thirty-five years' drug business that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording quietude and relief without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

Give us an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething in children. Here you have that old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP never fails to give immediate relief.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by all Druggists throughout the United States.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity, and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

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